

BEAUMONT-HAMEL MOST FORMIDABLE FORTRESS ON LINE

British Have Never Secured
Such Victory Against
Greater Odds

OUT OF GUN RANGE

Miramont Is Now Closely
Invested by Allies
From Two Sides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 15.—The Beaumont-Hamel fortress system is described by correspondents as the strongest in the whole line, comprising an extraordinary maze of trenches and caves as big as Buckingham Palace, consisting of excavations in the quarries, in the midst of which the village is situated, impregnable to the heaviest explosives. Hitherto, the British have won no such victory against greater odds.

The prisoners have a curiously pallid appearance and it is a fact that their existence in dug-outs, coupled with their fear of existence by day, has bleached many of the German army.

The attacking infantry was practically confined to home troops. Their losses were comparatively slight. One English battalion took 300 prisoners, the battalion suffering not much more than 100 casualties. Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the capture of St. Pierre Division, in the course of our attack yesterday, is important, as it handicaps the enemy, who obtained their ammunition and stores across a drift. The largest township of Miramont is now closely beset on two sides.

Prisoners in Cages

A feature of the assembling of the large number of prisoners was their coralling in large cages, otherwise barbed wire compounds, in a sheltered situation near the firing-line. Officers and men were placed in separate cages.

The British casualties were many fewer than in the July advance.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: "The ground won yesterday, north of the Ancre, was secured during the night and more prisoners taken."

General Haig reported this evening: "We further advanced our front northward of the Ancre. Our prisoners total 5,678."

Our troops have shown conspicuous skill and dash. Their success was not won without a hard struggle, owing to the strong resistance offered by the enemy and the condition of the ground.

Our losses, considering our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile and took 1,000 prisoners, at an expense of 450 casualties.

We established the positions won on Tuesday, eastward of Butte de Warlencourt. Our artillery dispersed the enemy massing at one point for a counter-attack.

Our aeroplanes successfully attacked an aerodrome, railways, stations and rolling-stock.

French Progress

Paris, November 15.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: "We progressed to the northern spur of St. Pierre Vaast Wood, after a very intense bombardment. The Germans strongly counter-attacked the positions captured by us on the 7th, from the sugar-refinery at Ablancourt to Chaulnes Wood."

Despite the obstinacy of their assault and a large use of liquid fire and tear-shells, the enemy were repulsed, with heavy losses, though some hostile fractions managed to reach a group of houses east of Pressoire. The bombardment, which we are effectually checking, continues throughout the region.

One of the foremost French correspondents at British headquarters, telegraphing from Amiens, says that the British army showed yesterday that its offensive powers have not been diminished by the protracted fighting in bad weather. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Save Laohsikai Settlement For New Waichiaopu Chief

Tuan Gives Pledge of No Agreement Till Dr. Wu Arrives; Holiday for Sun Hung yi Rouses Speculation

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 16.—Tuan Chijui has informed the Tuchen and the Governor of Chihli that no agreement concerning the Laohsikai question will be concluded until the arrival of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

In view of the failure of the various party leaders to come to an agreement over the insertion of the provincial system in the constitution, the joint formal conference will be resumed tomorrow, when the question will again be formally discussed. A lively debate is anticipated.

Sun Hung-yi has been granted five days leave of absence. This fact has caused much speculation in political circles, especially in view of the approaching arrival of Hsu Shih-chang.

Investigate Hungtutze Raid

Tsitsihar, November 14.—The Governor of Heilungkiang has despatched an officer of his staff and a civil official to the forest concession of Shevchenko, to investigate the recent outrage, restore the stolen property and arrest the Chinese soldiers who released the Hungtutze who were the authors of the crime.

Canton to Reduce Army

Canton, November 16.—The Provincial Assembly is considering a bill to considerably reduce the local army. There are at present over 75,000 soldiers in Canton, requiring two and a half million dollars monthly for their upkeep.

The Government is negotiating with Japanese bankers for a million dollar loan. General Tsen Chun-

hsuan is here to assist to pay and disband the surplus army.

Big Fire at Ichang

Ichang, November 15.—A fire has destroyed one and damaged another godown belonging to the Nishin Kisen Kaisha. Much cargo has been lost. The damage is estimated at between two and three hundred thousand Taels. The fire is still smouldering.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao:—President Li has instructed his secretaries to send a wire to Taoyin Hsu Yuen-hao of Shanghai to represent the President in offering sacrifice to the mother of Tang Yan-kai, Tuchen of Hunan.

Vice-President Feng has telegraphed to Dr. Wu Ting-fang asking him to go Peking as early as possible to take up his post of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

General Chang Hsun of Hsuehchow-fu has asked the famous scholar Kang Yu-wei to be his high adviser. China Times: Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, has returned to Peking, but his attitude is not well defined.

The Eastern Times: Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has requested the government to establish Tsai Ao temples in Yunnan, Szechuen and Peking.

The Peking government and people have appointed December 1 for a memorial service in the Central Park in honor of Tsai Ao and Hwang Hsing.

TO HOLD THANKSGIVING DAY SERVICE ON NOV. 30

American Celebration in Union
Church at 5.30 p.m., Preceded
by Organ Recital

It has been decided to hold an American Thanksgiving Day Service on November 30th, at 5.30 p.m., in the Union Church, with an organ recital prior thereto, beginning at 5.10 o'clock. The full program will be announced later.

Defend H. & S. Bank's Dealings Over Loans

No Evidence, Says British
Cancellor, of Prejudicial Relations with Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—In the House of Commons, today, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that there is no evidence that the relations between the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank prejudiced British interests and prestige in the Far East. The service of the Chinese Government loans benefited the British bank and the British bondholders and any alteration in the present arrangement would probably benefit German and injure British interests.

Mail Notices

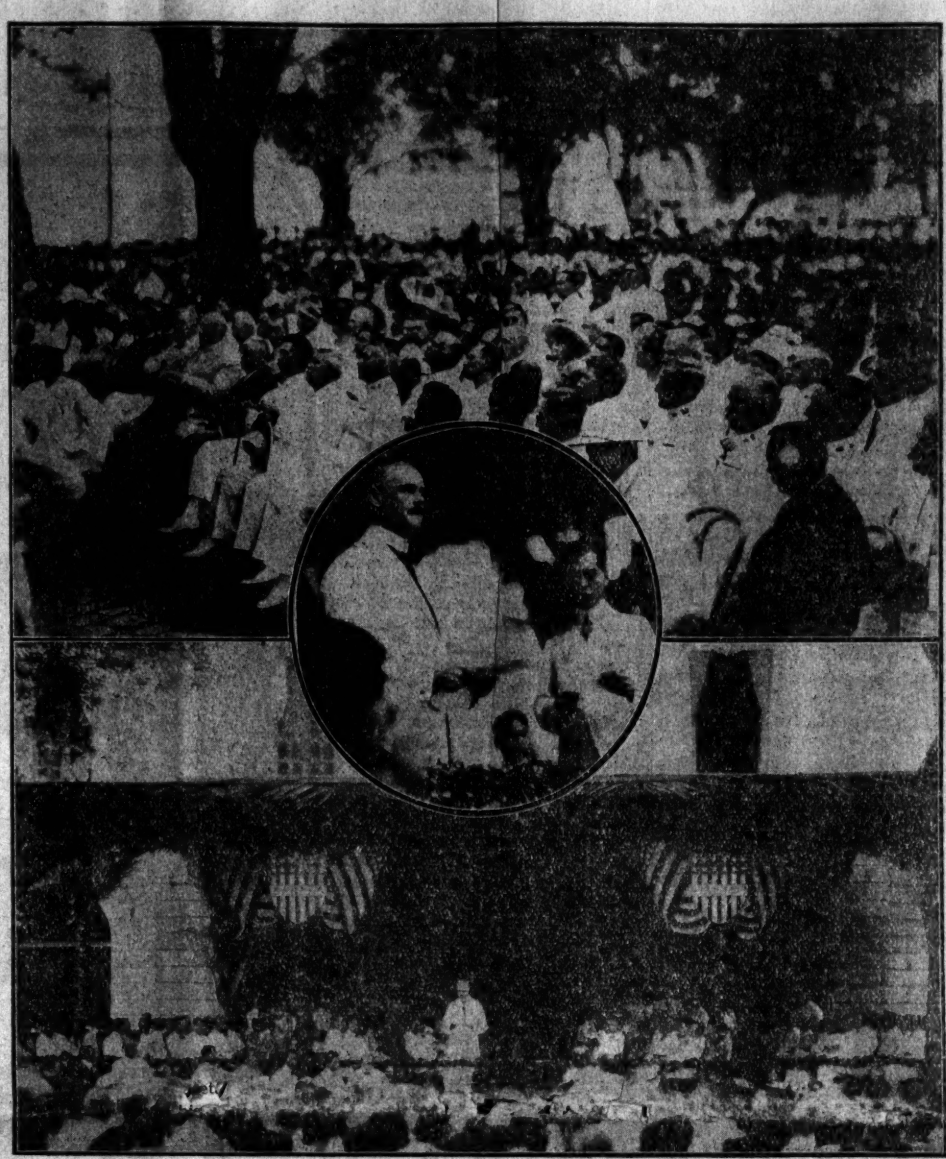
MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. PottavaNov. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Nov. 17
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 17
Per C.M. s.s. ChinaNov. 18
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. ChinaNov. 18
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 27
For Europe:—
Per M.M. s.s. AtlantiqueNov. 17
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per O.S.K. s.s. Manila Maru.

The French mail of October 15 is due at Hongkong on November 22, and here on November 25. Left Saigon on November 15 per M.M. s.s. Amazone.
The French mail of October 29 is due at Hongkong on December 1, and here on December 4. Left Port Said on November 5, per M.M. s.s. Athos.

20,000 Filipinos Hear Gov. Gen. Harrison Read President's Message of Freedom



At the top, part of the crowd, including in front rows members of the Philippines Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of First Instance and bureau chiefs, listening to the President's Message to the new Philippines Senate as read by Governor General Francis Burton Harrison. Center, a "close up" of Gov. Gen. Harrison and Hon. Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippines Senate; below, the scene from the crowd during the reading of the message.

Admiral Entertains 350 Americans With Dance on Brooklyn

Flagship Is Scene of Brilliant
Reception to Meet Officers
Of the Asiatic Fleet

What was without doubt the most brilliant navy function ever held in Shanghai occurred last night on board the U.S.S. Brooklyn when Admiral Winterhalter entertained 300 members of the American community with a reception and dance. "To meet the officers of the Fleet," the invitation read and owing to the presence in the river of eight war vessels, several score of officers in uniform of dark blue relieved here and there by the gold cords and epaulettes of the staff made a fitting setting for the groups of brilliantly gowned women who attended. Not that civilians in their formal black were not in evidence, but as one of the fair guests remarked: "When I can dance with a man in uniform, the swallow tail doesn't count."

Mesdames Winterhalter, Kellogg, Anderson and Pickens assisted the Admiral in the receiving line. The reception was not only one of the most interesting and the largest of the season in point of numbers, but such provision had been made for the comfort of the guests that those who had feared that the main deck ball room might be draughty were most agreeably surprised to find the deck screened with varicolored signal flags that not only tempered the wind, but shut it out altogether. Ample space was provided for the dancers and as the Flagship's band provided the music, more than one hundred couples navigated the measures of the waltz and one-step in radiant happiness.

The Brooklyn, with its three tall stacks outlined with lights and with a searchlight playing on the flag, was a beautiful sight from the water and as the boatloads of happy dancers returned to the Customs jetty shortly after the midnight chime, it was with regret that such occasions so rare in the social life of Shanghai cannot go on for ever.

Admiral and Mrs. Winterhalter will leave for Peking on Sunday.

Brilliant and Historic Scene at Government House, Manila, as Philippines Senate Is Told of Its New Power and Advised How to Safeguard And Increase It

Social Correspondence of the China Press

Manila, October 28.—Midst the click of cameras and the whirl of the movie boxes, the first completely Filipino Legislature in the history of the Philippine Islands was inaugurated on October 16, in the open air on the Plaza McKinley, in front of the historical Ayuntamiento and world-famous Cathedral, which, although it has looked down upon the many stirring events incident to the inauguration of Governors for two hundred years past, and of the revolutions and conspiracies, has never before thrown back the reverberating echoes of the cheers and applause of so great a number of people of all classes and nationalities.

Prior to the open-air joint session, the House of Representatives of the Philippine Legislature met in the famous Marble Hall inside the building and again, and for the third time elected Hon. Sergio Osmena its Speaker. At the same time, in a hastily constructed Senate Chamber on the second floor, Hon. Manuel L. Quezon was unanimously and on the first ballot elected President of the First Philippine Senate. These two young men have done more than any other Filipino to secure from Congress the great grant of popular legislation. Neither is as yet forty years old, but, as has been stated so frequently both here and in the United States by those who have known them, either would be a shining light in any legislature of the world.

As the Senators filed up on the platform erected for the joint session, the applause was deafening and the film of the moving picture cameras was used unsparingly by the local representatives of the great moving picture houses of the world. After both houses had taken their seats, the coming of the Governor-General was announced, and the applause and cheers accorded him warmed the hearts of all the Americans present and made even those opposed to the administration policies doubt their off-repeated statements that the Filipinos feel no gratitude.

When Francis Burton Harrison stepped to the front of the platform to deliver his message in Spanish to the Philippine Legislature, the applause stopped and during the twenty minutes of his reading the hush of expectancy, giving way from time to time only to the murmur of approval and satisfaction, settled down on the thirty thousand people congregated there, for there is no doubt Governor-General Harrison enjoys greater popularity among the Filipinos of every class than any Governor-General who has preceded him.

When he arrived in the Philippines on October 6, 1913, he found a bi-cameral Legislature, the lower house of which was elected, and the higher house, or Commission, appointed by the President of the United States—each house jealous of its prerogatives; each house unwilling to concede certain points deemed essential by the other house, a condition which had existed and prevented the passage of an appropriation bill for four years.

Since the arrival of Governor Harrison, there never has been a misunderstanding between the two houses. The first appropriation bill after his arrival was passed during the month of January. The next two were passed before January first. No measure deemed essential by the American and Filipino members of the Commission has gone by the board because of dissension between the houses.

This co-operation has not been gained by the trading of legislation after the fashion of the Governor-General.

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN CAPTAIN OF COLUMBIAN WAS CAPTIVE FOR WEEK

Stepped to Order: Made To
Abandon Ship, Which
Was Then Sunk

DETAINED ON U-49

Complains of Treatment;
Allowed on Deck Only
Under Armed Guard

ARABIA UNWARNED

Only American Passenger
Confirms Testimony Of
Others on Vessel

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Corunna, November 14.—Captain Curtis, an American, the commander of the American s.s. Columbian and also the captains of two torpedoed Norwegian steamers and the captain of a British steamer have arrived here, after a week on board the U-49. Captain Curtis says that the s.s. Columbian, 8,580 tons, with a crew of 109 men, stopped on demand. He was ordered to abandon the ship, which was then torpedoed twice.

He complained of the darkness, bad food and smell of petrol on board the submarine. When allowed on deck, he was watched by the crew, with loaded revolvers.

The submarine signalled a Swedish steamer and ordered her to land the captains at Corunna.

Malta, November 14.—Mr. Paul Daner, the only American passenger on board the P. & O. s.s. Arabia, declares that the vessel was torpedoed absolutely without warning.

London, November 15.—The British steamers Corinth (3,669 tons), Bernicia (? 3,355 tons) and Sarah Radcliffe (2,333 tons), the Swedish steamer Astrid (229 tons) and the Danish steamers Ragnar (2,123 tons) and Freja (? 2,163 tons) have been sunk.

The crew of 21 from the s.s. Ragnar were placed by a German submarine on board a Dutch steamer and landed at Vigo.

Mr. T. J. Macnamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, in the House of Commons, today, stated that the net loss of British steamers of over 1,000 tons during the war from all causes and up to September 30, was only slightly over 2 1/2 per cent of the whole.

GREAT MOVE TO FORCE RUSSIANS FROM HALICZ

Lacks Success; Petrograd Does
Not Expect There Will Be
Tangible Results

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 15.—The activity of the enemy has lately been particularly directed against the Russian south-western front, namely, in the region of Halicz and the wooded Carpathians, with the object of forcing the Russian lines eastwards. So far, no success has been obtained and no tangible results are to be expected.

A great re-grouping of troops has taken place, the German Command bringing entire German battalions and regiments to the spots they consider most important strategically.

Dance Music Today

The following program of Dance Music will be played by the Band in the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. Waltz—"Vision de Salome".....Joyce
 2. One Step—"Too much Mustard".....Macklin
 3. Waltz—"Bebé".....Vessey
 4. One Step—"You made me love you" Monaco
 5. Waltz—"The Balkan Princess".....Rubens
 6. One Step—"Get out and get under".....Abrahams
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

£4,000,000 TO VENIZELIS ADVANCED BY ENTENTE

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—In the House of Commons, today, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Allies have provisionally advanced the Venizelist Government £4,000,000.

20,000 Filipinos Hear Gov. General

(Continued from Page 1)
or appointments. Governor-General Harrison has made a unique record in the Philippines, for his supporters have never traded a law or an appointment to secure the passage of legislation.

One great concession was granted by Governor-General Harrison to the Filipino people: the right of their elected representatives to be heard in the upper as well as in the lower house on all important matters, and the Filipino members of the Legislature have never failed to listen to the advice of their American fellow members on the Philippine Commission on matters affecting American interests, prestige, or dignity in the Philippines.

Upon the day of his arrival and before a great concourse of people, Mr. Harrison delivered the following message from the President of the United States to the Filipino people:

"We regard ourselves as trustees acting for the advantage of the United States but for the benefit of the people of the Philippine Islands.

"Every step we take will be taken with a view to the ultimate independence of the Islands and as a preparation for the independence. And we hope to move towards that end as rapidly as the safety and the permanent interests of the Islands will permit. After each step taken experience will guide us to the next.

"The administration will take one step at once and will give to the native citizens of the Islands a majority in the appointive Commission, and thus in the Upper as in the Lower House of the Legislature a majority representation will be secured to them.

"We do this in the confident hope and expectation that immediate proof will be given, in the action of the Commission under the new arrangement, of the political capacity of those natives who have already come forward to represent and to lead their people in affairs."

And in his own words, he said in part as follows:

"This is the message I bear to you from the President of the United States. With his sentiments and with his policy I am in complete accord. Within the scope of my office as Governor-General I shall do my utmost to aid in the fulfillment of our promises, confident that we shall thereby hasten the coming of the day of your independence. For my own part I should not have accepted the responsibility of this great office merely for the honor and the power which it confers. My only motive in coming to you is to serve, as well as in me lies, the people of the Philippine Islands. It is my greatest hope that I may become an instrument in the further spread of democratic government.

"As for ourselves we confidently expect of you that dignity of bearing and that self-restraint which are the outward evidences of daily increasing national consciousness. In promising you on behalf of the administration immediate control of both branches of your Legislature I remind you, however, that for the present we are responsible to the world for your welfare and for your progress. Until your independence is complete we shall demand of you unremitting recognition of our sovereignty."

During the three years and more of his service as Governor-General, he has shown by action as well as by words that he has never been out of accord with the sentiments and with the policies as set forth in the President's message, and during all this time he has never failed to require the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States.

In directing the affairs of the Government, he has secured that harmony which never before has existed between the American residents and Filipino citizens of the Philippine Islands. He has been aided by Speaker Osmena in the Philippines and by Resident Commissioner Quezon in the United States. These two gentlemen have shown devotion to the cause of their people, disregard of the sacrifice of their private interests; and tact, diplomacy and skill in the handling of difficult and at times strained situations brought about by anti-Filipino elements or anti-American elements, which deservedly will serve to enshrine them in the halls of fame in the minds of their countrymen now and for ever. Mr. Quezon, in his speech of acceptance of his election as President of the Philippine Senate, stated:

"The constitution of this Senate is an historical event for more than one

reason; it is not only the first senate of the Philippine Islands, but it is the first national senate of really popular character since its inception. In Europe the senators, because of the elements from which they are drawn and the source of their authority, are generally representative of the privileged classes, of the nobility and the church. In America, the senate was provided to represent in Congress the sovereign interests of the several states composing the Union. In Europe the Crown appointed and still appoints senators, who were and are chosen from amongst the dignitaries of the church or the members of the nobility. In America the senators were until recently elected by the legislature of each state. In the Philippines it was the people who elected us by direct suffrage. We do not represent privileged classes which, fortunately, do not exist here. Here we represent the people in general and to them we shall be answerable for our acts. It is the interest of the people which we have to safeguard, and it is the people as a whole whom we have to serve.

"The merits of our work will not be measurable by the quantity of the laws we pass, but by their quality. Nothing breeds more confusion in society than a constant change in legislation. To suffer the evils of an existing law is in many cases preferable to endeavoring to remedy these evils by a law passed in a haphazard way, without proper and careful consideration, because laws of this nature are productive of greater and perhaps even of irreparable harm. Our work will be to build up and not to tear down, and we shall not destroy the old until we are sure that the new is better.

"We have no right to refuse to confirm appointments made by the Governor-General for the sole reason that the person appointed is not to our personal liking. In no case must we ever place party interests before the interests of the community. Our duty is to advise and give consent, and not to propose or select. We must take a stand just as far removed from inaction, which is a cowardly renunciation of responsibility as from obstinacy and usurpation.

"I venture to affirm that it will greatly depend upon this Senate whether we shall have more sympathizers, not only in America, but also in other countries, with our national aspiration. If we take care to respect and enforce respect for the rights of the foreigner, we shall gain the sympathy of the world. We must aspire to being the custodians of the good faith of the Filipino people towards other nations, and it must therefore be our endeavor to keep that faith immaculate. Our conduct must be inspired by justice, consideration, and fraternal affection, not for our own people alone, but also for foreigners."

Governor-General Harrison first read the messages from the President of the United States and Secretary of War, after which he delivered his message, in the opening paragraph of which he said:

"You have met together as the chosen representatives of the nine and one-half millions of Filipino people, to legislate for them under the terms of the recent Act of Congress. That you are truly representative of all the people is marked by the fact that among you sit a Moro Senator and two Moro Representatives, as well as native representatives of the mountain people of Ifugao and Benguet. You have been given great powers and are about to assume great responsibilities, and upon the results of your work will be based in great measure the verdict of history.

"Your friends and well-wishers all over the world rejoice with you that these privileges and opportunities have been given you, and expect of you wisdom, moderation, and that high conception of public office which is the true mark of patriotism; they realize that upon you depends not only to a great extent the economic and social welfare of your country, but also the future and final determination of your liberties as a people. In the language of the author of the new organic Act for the Philippines, Representative Jones, it gives to you 'the substance of self-government and the solemn assurance that in due time complete independence shall be theirs. It practically confers upon the Filipinos the power to determine when they shall take their place among the independent nations of the world.' The United States, in

recognition of their moral duty and in the development of their own highest ideals, have entrusted to you the legislative power to advance and develop the interests of your own people and also the power to safeguard the welfare and interests of the United States in the Far East."

Briefly commenting upon the growth of goodwill and confidence between the two houses of the Legislature, he reviewed the accomplishments of that body briefly, among which were the development of Philippine revenues; the establishment of civil government in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu; savings by way of public economy throughout the Islands; the inauguration and success of the plan to break down the barrier between the non-Christian in the Mountain Province and his Christian brother; the development and construction of the road and bridge system; encouragement and stimulation of public learning and agriculture; increase in the number of schools; efficiency of the re-organized Public Health Service of the Philippine Islands; the appropriation of a million pesos for combating infant mortality; granting increased popular control in provincial governments; and the establishment of the Philippine National Bank.

Governor-General Harrison reported that under authority of the Act of the Philippine Legislature granted at the preceding session, negotiations for the purchase of the Railroad Company, the principal transportation system in the Philippine Islands were about completed, and stated: "Just as the management of the Philippine National Bank has been completely free from the interference of minor political considerations, so it is to be assumed that the operation of this great railroad system will be equally successful in avoiding that danger."

The Governor-General then invited attention to salaries paid officers and employees of the Insular Government and made recommendation to make them more proportionate to the still very limited revenues of the Government; also recommending adjustment of the high salaries received by Americans by reason of their having to give up their occupations in the United States, when their positions are filled by native Filipinos, and recommended that in the solution of this problem care should be exercised that no injustice be done to officers or employees now occupying offices.

One of the most important recommendations was for the consideration of the revision of the land laws for the purpose of facilitating the more rapid development and settling up of the public lands, and the revision of the mining laws of the Philippines was also recommended, as was the continuation of the public school policy, and increased appropriation for agricultural instruction and sanitation. After commenting upon the abnormally high price of fuel, both petroleum and oil, the Governor-General said:

"Under the present conditions, rapid expansion of your industries and transportation systems is extremely difficult and cannot be successfully accomplished without cheap fuel. The Bureau of Science has reported that supplies of both coal and oil are to be found in these Islands, and I suggest an ample and liberal appropriation for the purpose of immediate development through governmental agencies or supervision of your coal and oil fields. This would stimulate your industry and commerce more than any other possible action within your power."

The spirit of co-operation between the two bodies, and the faith of their members in the Governor-General is demonstrated by the fact that already acts are being prepared based on the recommendations made in the message. Never before has such harmony prevailed between Filipinos and the Americans.

Commissioner Quezon is well known to many of the Americans at Shanghai. On his return on the Empress of Asia he endeavored to get ashore but was unable to do so, and expresses his regret whenever he meets anyone from Shanghai. On the date of his arrival here he was given a tremendous banquet attended by all nationalities and thereby hangs a tale which amused those on the outside and threatened for a time to cause dissension among the American residents in Manila. As is known to Shanghai readers, there has been always an American element in the Philippines opposed to the extension of self-government to the Filipinos, and which has not only been bitterly opposed to it but to everything Filipino. However, after the Jones Bill had passed and there was no longer hope of defeating that measure, through a shrewd political move representatives of the so-called bitter American opposition succeeded in having themselves placed on the Quezon reception committee, and aside from one or two personal friends of Mr. Quezon, no American was on this committee who had not bitterly opposed the extension of self-government.

Beaumont-Hamel Formidable Fort

(Continued from Page 1)

Thiepval salient has always been an awkward point and the British objective was to break the Beaumont-Hamel-Ancre to Schwaben line and to aim repeated blows at the enemy.

The British advantage in morale was increased yesterday by the element of surprise. There were no fewer than five German trench-lines, with barbed wire entanglements, between the Ancre and Beaumont-Hamel, the latter being a much more formidable stronghold than Thiepval.

A splendid, dashing infantry attack on a front of four miles suc-

ceeded a brief but extremely violent artillery bombardment. The Germans, evidently thinking that the artillery bombardment was merely a barrage, remained in their dug-outs and were captured in great numbers.

The fourth enemy line was rushed in eighteen minutes and all the objectives attained. "When I left the battle-field, the enemy were being pursued, hammered and beaten and making no attempt to recover themselves."

Amsterdam, November 15.—The German official communique today reports: Yesterday was a great battle-day in the region of the Ancre, equalling the 18th. The British attacked in heavy masses and captured Beaumont-Hamel. Elsewhere they failed.

The communique shows that Brandenburg troops and a Guards Division are among the troops now opposing the British in the Ancre region.

'British Pushed Us Back'

Is Admission by Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 15.—Between the Ancre and the Somme, there was a temporary strong artillery fight. Our fire dispersed the hostile infantry on the ground before our positions south of Warlencourt and was effective also against gatherings in the British trenches west of Faucourt l'Abbaye.

In Sally-Sallisel, we held the eastern edge of the village. On both sides of the village, the French attacked in the afternoon, with strong forces, but were repulsed.

A French advance, launched north of the Doller, in Upper Alsace, after an artillery preparation, failed completely.

November 14.—Yesterday, there was violent fighting on both sides of the Ancre. Strong British attacks, prepared by concentrated fire of the heaviest calibers, were launched against our positions in the advanced angle in the south-west. The enemy, under considerable sacrifices, succeeded in pushing us back from Beaumont-Hamel, St. Pierre Divion and the adjoining lines into new and previously prepared positions.

The tenacious defence caused us considerable losses too. At other places on the front which were under attack, extending from east of Hebuterne to south of Grandcourt, the British, wherever they entered our positions, were ejected by strong counter-attacks of our infantry. The French attacks in the sector of Sally-Sallisel failed.



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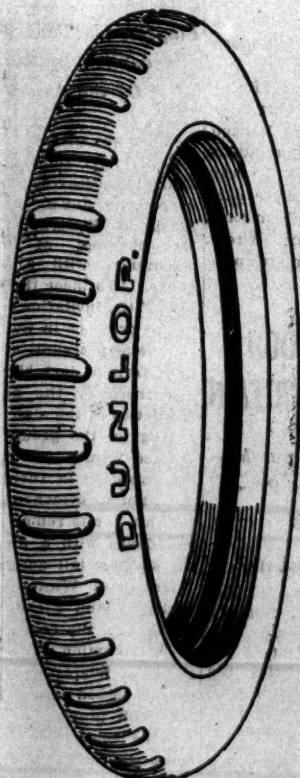
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PARIS FASHIONS

Strait Line from Head to Heel Dominates—Superb
Brocades with Voluminous Shoulder Drapery—
Grecian Directoire Styles

New York, October 8.—The silhouette of the American woman, if she follow fashion, will be changed in November to the silhouette that the French woman adopted in July. America is usually three months behind Paris in the adoption of a style. In July, the women of Paris wore full skirts that hung closely to the figure in a straight line from the hips, and loose coats that reached half way between the waist and hips, with a belt or a corded line to distinguish the upper from the lower part. Their hats were quite high in the crown and small in the brim.

At the same hour, the American women were wearing skirts that stood out at the hips or hem and were covered with foolish little dabs of drapery and bits of ornamentation, and coats that rippled out from the waistline.

This silhouette was dead in Paris. If the sartorial world swings around as it always swings, on the even routine in which it has always gone, the silhouette of France will be the silhouette of America within the next few weeks.

The woman who looks at the shop windows and sees hundreds of gowns that look exactly like those that were displayed in April will contend that there is no portent of a change in the silhouette. But she should wait. We will not accept the French idea at once, for the people who make the styles have not yet arrived in town, and even those actresses to whom we look for good clothes have started their new plays in gowns that were designed the first of August.

Two Types of Moyen-age

Today, the two styles that are running neck and neck are different variations of the Moyen-age. Any woman in New York can buy the original for \$400 and the copy for \$40. This works for good and for evil. It puts the great majority in touch with the last fashion from France, and it gives the selective woman a chance to discard what is universal and burst forth in what is unusual.

Several of the best French houses, if not all of them, have produced two variants of the Moyen-age. They will be shown the shopper at once as the first choice of fashion. One type has a long, slim, but not fitted, bodice with the skirt pleated or slightly draped in umbrella folds at a line placed several inches below the hips. The other gown is a straight tunic copied from William the Norman, with its open sleeves, neck reaching to the collar bone, and embroidery at the edges.

William the Conqueror brought this fashion from France to the early Britons, and the women of that nation wore it something over three centuries, making it short or long as the fashions changed. And so even in the eleventh century the world looked to France for its fashions.

The girle which these women of France and England wore is also the one adopted today. It is a heavy silken cord knotted at the side of the front and used to hold in the slight fullness which hangs from shoulder to ankles.

For street gowns and afternoon frocks, these two varieties of the Moyen-age rule the dressmaking world. They are made in every material. Chiffon velvet embroidered in gold serves for the afternoon. A rough woollen material, something like that woven in the time of William the Norman, has been copied by Rodier and is used in the expensive informal frocks.

Again the Napoleonic

In evening gowns, each of these varieties of the Moyen-age is dis-

carded. The Napoleonic era reigns. This epoch of dress embraced such a variety of styles that it is no wonder the designers go back to it for inspiration.

In its groups are the Directoire, the classic Roman, which in its turn had been borrowed from the Greek, the barbaric Russian, which came about after the defeat of Moscow, the sumptuous costumery of the fifteenth century in Italy, as well as the seductive and exotic things from Egypt.

In France, fashions follow the flag. Napoleon loved clothes. Fashion was one of his byplays, and he certainly contributed through his battles to the dress of men and women for more than one century.

Changing the Silhouette

If a woman wants to dress well this season, she must keep her mind on the fact that almost any fashion from the long Napoleonic era will go, and she must absolutely refrain from flaring anywhere. Let her look at the pictures of the women of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries and take their silhouette for her own.

In evening gowns she can skip the material as much as she wishes and look like a flexible board; and to keep herself from being too sharply outlined against the landscape, the designers give her the chance for an exquisite background of curves in the universal shoulder and arm drapery of splendid metal lace or embroidered tulle.

It is well that the fashion does not call for much material in evening gowns. Brocades at \$30 a yard, satin at \$10, and embroidered tulle at any price that the shop or dress-maker cares to ask, are certainly pearls with a price.

In street frocks the silhouette must be straight, but more material is used in the skirt of these than in the evening gowns. Whatever material is there must be soft and clinging to the figure. The woman, and not the dressmaker, is allowed to display all her curves this season. She has eliminated curves as much as diet and exercise allow her, so it is best to say that the gowns will let her show every line in her body, from shoulder to heel.

Street suits have longer skirts and there is an absence of all superfluous fabric or ornamentation, except just what is needed. Here and there are embroidered pockets placed flatly below the hips; again, one sees a deep, ornate band of machine stitchery in an ecclesiastical design, but of four there is little. Its lavish use is reserved for afternoon coats, evening wraps, and street cape collars.

All skirts are longer. The evenly short skirt is dead in France, and it will probably die here this month. It goes into the fashions that were, along with all the frillery and foolishness and fussiness of the mid-Victorian period which we have allied to the Louis Quinze phase of dress. In Paris, Louis Quinze and Louis Seize have for six months been as dead in dress as they have been in reality for two centuries. The styles were kept alive in the dressmakers' shops only through the American demand. Skirts will be long and will not bulge, and they give one an uncanny feeling that they will soon become still longer, and that is what we do not want. This Winter they will be worn at what is known as the line of decency, which is a trifle above the ankles. This verdict does not hold in evening gowns, however. If one follows the verdict of Callot and Bulloz, for their frocks are exceedingly short in front, sloping to a long train at the back.

The three-quarter coat is offered by the best French houses as an ad-

French Guarding the Roadstead at Salonica



This picture shows the Greek city of Salonica as seen from the deck of a French destroyer, which is acting as a guard for the transports of the Allies lying in the roadstead. The officer is standing beside one of the big guns.

junction to the full, ankle-length skirt, but the combination is so awkward that it is unworthy of French art.

Here and there the observer finds a tendency to plain, narrow skirts. If the three-quarter coats win out, the narrow skirt will come in. It will be the ruling fashion in the evening, and that gives one a feeling that it will soon become the ruling fashion on the street.

Important evening gowns are only two yards wide at the hem, and Callot makes one distinguished frock of black satin with a skirt that is four inches longer than the feet in the front, its slight fullness pulled tightly back by an elastic, so that when the wearer walks, the gown wrinkles up over the ankles, yet appears to hold the feet hobbled together.

It may be that this season will go into the history of dress as the most gorgeous and expensive that has been known since the Italian fifteenth century epoch. And we know by glimpses at old accounts that even the brides of the de Medicis did not spend as much money on their clothes as the rich American woman will this Winter.

Women's apparel is luxurious, exotic, fantastic, gorgeous, and yet the fantastic part is less offensive than it has been for ten years. The fantasy is a pleasing one when appearing as an artistic Egyptian evening gown by Callot, or a wonderful honey-colored velvet trimmed in gold and yellow fur by Cheruit, or an evening gown by Bulloz to represent the "Marsellaise" in black satin and the red of the French flag.

The most difficult thing about these gowns is their cost, but it is not necessary for women to buy the French originals. One thing is true: if they have them copied, it is not possible for them to be the same. The materials are not obtainable in this country, and the price of the gowns kept a large majority of American buyers from purchasing enough in Paris to make many copies over here.

The Leading Materials

Broadcloth has been revived, and its weave is soft and silky. Callot emphasizes it in frocks and suits. Satin constitutes one-half of the out-

put for Autumn and Winter, and velour and duvetyn are the leading fabrics for street suits. Chiffon has replaced Georgette crepe for one-piece frocks. Miles of silk net are used.

Metal gauze in one and two colors is used for theater frocks, girdles, and underslips. Silk net is lavishly embroidered with metal threads and used for underslips or scanty flounces at the hems of velvet evening gowns. Metal brocades in gorgeous colors, and in black stamped with silver or gold, are in first demand for evening frocks. Fourteenth century metal tissues make entire gowns, their severity relieved with net embroidered in gold or silver.

Chiffon velvet is used for all manner of formal frocks. It is not used for suits or informal frocks.

Heavy satin is used for coat suits bordered with fur and lavishly trimmed with ecclesiastical stitchery in colored threads.

The Age of Metal

If archaeologists from Mars start in to excavate this land in centuries to come and find pieces of the fabrics of this season's apparel, it may be called the Age of Gold; and a future Rodin might do a statue of an exceedingly slender woman draped in sumptuous metals, as a companion piece to his man which he calls the "Age of Bronze."

All that glitters is not gold, but all that glitters this season is fashionable for a woman to wear. Metal threads are used with as much prodigality as they were in the fifteenth century. Leonardo da Vinci, designing the glittering clothes of Beatrice d'Este, could not have employed more gold and silver and precious stones than a French designer making a gown for a millionaire of New York.

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ridges for ball in the weapons to be used.

Late last night the two principals with their seconds entered an alley in the rear of South Twenty-ninth Street and took their places. At the word both men began firing. Suddenly Honick crumpled up in heap.

Thinking that a ball cartridge may have been left in Jonke's weapon by oversight, one of the seconds hurriedly sought a physician. Examination developed the fact that Honick was unconscious, but unscathed. His condition tonight was said to be critical.



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Dr. Welch of Johns Hopkins
Gives Great Praise To The
English Medical Service

MEN WHO 'FUNK' TREATED

Hospital Established for Those
Who Were Called Cowards
In Former Wars

New York, October 8.—Dr. William H. Welch, head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School and head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, who has just returned from England and France, where he visited the leading medical men engaged in the care of the civil population as well as those directing hospitals, has learned many important things about all phases of the war. He talked with members of Parliament, members of the Cabinet, army officers, heads of hospitals, and directors of research work.

How England is clearing the air of Zeppelins and the ocean and channels of submarines he learned from high authorities, and he did not overlook an opportunity to find out anything, because after he arrived in London a letter he received from the President of the United States enlarged the purpose of his mission, made it scientific in a broader sense than the commission from the Rockefeller Institute indicated.

As head of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, he has the responsibility for establishing in Baltimore in connection with the Johns Hopkins Medical School, a school of hygiene and public health. For the President of the United States and for the National Academy of Sciences he had the heavier responsibility of looking into what is sometimes referred to as "national preparedness for war and peace."

After referring to many old friends he met, including Lord Bryce and Sir William Osler, Dr. Welch chuckled and said:

"I met another old friend. He bears my name because I discovered him. I mean the gaseous bacillus. This bacillus, which I isolated in my work at Hopkins, makes many jagged wounds more dangerous than they would otherwise be. It is carried in the soil, and breeds only when deeply imbedded in flesh. The evidence of it is swelling that crackles when touched. A gas is formed in the tissues, and it is of course very painful, and at times fatal."

"A distinct new disease is trench fever. This is as distinct as typhoid and somewhat resembles dengue or bonebreak fever. It has many victims. Many die of it, and others are laid up for long periods."

Men Who 'Funk' Treated

Men who won't fight, who shiver, get cold, scream, become hysterical when they hear the shots fired, are not branded in this war as cowards, at least not in the British Army. Many of them are men who volunteered, who went into the army because they wanted to do their bit and because they thought they could do a bit. The first crash of big guns proves that they cannot do anything but shiver with terror. Just as the heroes from the front are nursed back to health for further service, so these men who funk are handled tenderly.

A Johns Hopkins nurse, a woman who dealt with all forms of insanity due to fear while in the Phipps Clinic, at Hopkins, has charge of this Shock Hospital. Dr. Welch met many women in many places in England and France who are doing remarkable work, but nothing impressed him more than the work of this nurse. The men get treatment, some time for a year in this hospital in London, and then are sent back to the front and fight like other soldiers.

"In past wars disease has killed more men than bullets," said Dr. Welch, "but now a man has a chance to die of his injuries. Sir Alfred Krogh, Surgeon General of the army, said it was not so hard to get sanitary conditions in camp, but to get everything right and then keep everything right even into the trenches was the problem. This is being done. I visited the experiment station and saw the incinerators and the apparatus for sterilizing the water and other devices. The English are an inventive people. This incinerator, which disposes of everything, shows that. Every soldier is vaccinated against typhoid, para typhoid a, para typhoid b, and those who go to the Eastern field are vaccinated against cholera. The four vaccines are given in one injection. These measures of prevention are successful. There is, of course, a case here or there of typhoid, but practically none."

"I looked into the tuberculosis in the army and found there is a great deal of it."

"I found the United States is popular in France, but I am sorry I cannot say the same about England. There is no open hostility, but dissatisfaction. They do not give us any credit for our negotiations in connection with the submarines."

114 Submarines Captured
"I met a policeman at Dover and asked him why the boat was late. He said: 'Submarines got a few boats out there; but we will get the submarines. Two out there. We'll get both.'"

"I was informed by better authority—in fact, by persons in a position to know the exact facts—that nets have captured 114; another authority told me 160 submarines. No rescue is made. I heard of a net 100 miles long, but it seems inconceivable to me."

"The anti-aircraft guns do not

Carpentier's War Gallantry Equals His Ring Courage



Here is Georges Carpentier, heavy weight champion boxer of Europe up to the time he went to the front in France. He has been decorated with the "Croix de Guerre with Palm" for remarkable sangfroid and bravery when flying over the enemy's lines. The honor was conferred on Carpentier after a notable feat. The boxer, in one critical day, flew several times for 200 meters over the foe's lines during foggy and rainy weather. His aeroplane was riddled with bullets and splinters of shells, and he displayed great coolness and never returned without executing his mission.

seem to be effective. The Zeppelins only come on certain kinds of nights and are always reported on the coast. The aeroplanes now go up very high to be above them by the time they reach London. This plan of meeting them is growing more and more effective all the time."

Dr. Welch, as head of a scientific organization, is one of the men engaged in the problem of studying ways and means of making this country better able to defend itself in time of war by looking out for gaps in the national organization in times of peace. The British, he said, allowed themselves to overlook many things. One thing he mentioned was the making of lenses. Another was the compounding of drugs, the synthetic compounds that are secrets known only to Germans. Enormous strides, he declared, are being made by the scientific men of England now under the pressure of necessity. The lesson which England has learned so promptly, he thinks, America will heed. He expects to see greater organization and coordination here, not only in defense, but in lines of peaceful endeavor.

While in London, Dr. Welch received a letter from President Wilson which helped him to get in touch with men he might not otherwise have seen; although, of course, the American Ambassador had opened many doors to him already and on every side he received courtesies, and had extended to him extraordinary privileges. No one, he said, is welcome in England now who has not a serious reason for being there.

Regarding Public Health
Dr. Welch's primary reason for being in England was to study the methods of training for public health service. What he found out along this line is interesting. Before the war broke out prominent medical men worked out plans for a School of Hygiene and Public Health, and were about to ask for funds for its establishment in connection with the University of London.

Dr. Welch was given access to these plans. The nearest thing to such a school is the required course of nine months for the degree of Doctor of Public Health. In all parts of England, even in villages, Dr. Welch found that the public health officer is a man who has taken this course and who devotes all his time to the public health and sanitation. In his survey of public health administration he found that even such a small matter as the ventilation of a bedroom in a small town was not overlooked. The inspectors and those above them would insist upon a window being cut for a room that required it. In handling refuse and everything else he was surprised to note efficiency that is absolutely unknown in America.

"The English are more efficient in the enforcement of public health measures than the Germans," he said, "although it is true that it was the Germans who have made the important discoveries with regard to preventive medicine."

"England," said Dr. Welch, "will not neglect science after the war as she did before it came. Her people have realized the mistake, and it will not be continued when peace comes. The movement to correct it has begun. A council has been organized as a part of the Privy Council of the Kingdom, and the most eminent scientific men of England are working with it. This is true not only of the industries that bear on the conduct of the war, but upon all industries bearing on the good of the nation in war and in peace. George E. Hale of the National Academy of Sciences, the astronomer, who went abroad with me, was given as I was, every opportunity to see what England is doing. We brought back information that will be extremely valuable. I think we will be able to do the thing better than the English, and that our efforts will be better organized and co-ordinated."

SAY KAISER REFUSED TO DISCUSS PEACE

Declined To See Gerard When
Conference Was Sought
In September

Philadelphia, October 10.—The Public Ledger will print tomorrow morning the following from its correspondent, William C. Bullitt, who was a fellow-passenger with Ambassador Gerard on board the Frederick VIII.:

I am able to state with absolute certainty that the Ambassador brings no statement of definite peace terms, either from the Kaiser or from the Chancellor or from heads of the Foreign Office. Ambassador Gerard has not seen the Kaiser since his visit to the Great Headquarters last April.

Moreover, I am able to state from German sources that four weeks ago the Kaiser refused to grant to Ambassador Gerard another conference with the council at headquarters for the purpose of discussing Germany's peace terms. That council rules Germany. The Kaiser presides, and at the table sit Generals von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, Chancellor Bethmann, Admiral Holtzendorff, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs von Jagow, Secretary of State for the Interior Helfferich, and several of the Kaiser's personal advisers.

When Germany's peace terms are formulated they will be formulated by that council, and the fact that the American Ambassador was not granted a conference at headquarters is alone proof positive that Germany is not considering a move for peace by way of the White House.

Ambassador Gerard had talks with the Chancellor and von Jagow before he left Berlin, but they were merely conversations in which the leaders of the Foreign Office reaffirmed their willingness to talk about peace in the customary unspecific manner, and offered no basis for a peace move by the President. Indeed, great as is the desire for peace in Germany, the leaders of the Foreign Office do not look with favor upon mediation by the President of the United States.

At the present moment Germans, from throne to the stable, believe "the hand of Wilson is the hand of England," and a recent emissary of the President who was sent to convince the German Foreign Office of the President's true neutrality completely failed to shake this belief.

Indeed, at the present moment Germany is thinking a great deal less about peace via the United States than about war with the United States. That is the true reason for the return of Mr. Gerard. The Ambassador's object is to discuss with the President the specific steps which may be taken by the United States to keep Germany from beginning again to sink merchant ships without warning. In addition, his wish is to acquaint the President with the details of the inner political struggle between the supporters of von Tirpitz and the supporters of Chancellor Bethmann. A struggle whose outcome will determine whether or not the United States is to be drawn into the war. In Berlin one hears on every side the prediction that sinking without

warning will be recommended within the next six months. The supporters of von Tirpitz are certain that they will win before next May.

In American circles in Berlin it is believed that the President should take three steps to avoid the resumption of sinking without warning, and it is my belief that Ambassador Gerard will recommend these steps to the President when he sees him tomorrow.

First, the United States should build at once a fleet of 1,000 aeroplanes and should train at least 2,000 military aviators.

Second, the United States should build and man a fleet of at least 1,000 swift submarine destroyers of the type now used by the British. If the United States had such fleets, the supporters of von Tirpitz could no longer argue, as they can today with some reason, that the United States could do Germany no actual military harm, and Ambassador Gerard and the Chancellor would have a trump to play on the table at the Great Headquarters when the sink-without-warning game is played next time.

The third chief recommendation which I believe Ambassador Gerard will make to the President is that the British be forced at once to stop removing the first-class mail from the steamers which ply between the United States, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. And I believe that the Ambassador will go so far as to recommend, in case the British should refuse to allow the passage of the first-class mail, that an auxiliary cruiser of the United States be sent every three weeks to carry the mails to and from Denmark. Such a move by the United States would create a tide of sentiment against sinking without warning. It would prove to the Germans that the United States is not a secret ally of England and would remove some of the edge of Germany's hatred.

New York, October 11.—Ambassador Gerard refused last night to discuss the story that the Kaiser had declined to see him with regard to any peace terms Germany might have to propose.

"I will not discuss anything," said the Ambassador. "Let them all guess."

OIL MAGNATES ARE NOT WORRIED CONCERNING NEW NEAR-GASOLINE

U. S. Officials Do Not Believe
They Are Trying To Pre-
vent Development

CHARGE MADE BY MR. FORD

At Present the Cost of Any-
thing To Take Its Place
Is Prohibitive

Washington, September 30.—Government officials do not agree with the statement recently attributed to Henry Ford of Detroit that big oil magnates are doing their best to suppress the development of substitutes for gasoline. If there are such officials they cannot be found in the departments that ordinarily have to do with investigating the production of substances to take the place of gasoline in combustion engines.

"Thus far," said Van H. Manning, Director of the Bureau of Mines, "the Government has never had submitted to it a substance that will really do the combustion work of gasoline, with the exception of alcohol and aside from benzol, naphtha and other near-gasoline products. All the products they claim will do the work of gasoline are manufactured mostly of that natural product."

"The oil interests would have little cause to try to suppress the development of substitutes. They are having a hard time supplying the market at present and are resorting to patented methods for redistilling crude waste oils to take off additional gasoline to meet the demand."

Never Heard of It
At the Federal Trade Board it was said no rumors had ever come to them that oil interests were employing unfair methods to kill off competition from inventors of gasoline substitutes. The only manner in which the oil magnates could operate unfairly against the invention of substitutes was said to be through lowering the price of gasoline to drive the substitutes off the market or by bribing those familiar with trade secrets to give up formulas for any gasoline substitute that might come on the market. No facts have come to light, it was said, showing either of these conditions to exist.

The statement that denatured alcohol, if used in place of gasoline, would drive the latter off the market was scouted by Dr. Alzberg, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. "Alcohol can be used very efficiently in gasoline engines," he said. "This is generally known; but it is also known that the cost of alcohol for use in combustion engines is far in excess of the price of gasoline. Denatured alcohol is very easily made, and the formulas and Treasury Department prescriptions for making it are quite widely known. Nevertheless, it is not generally used in place of gasoline, simply because it costs too much."

In an interview recently printed Henry Ford is said to have made the statement that those interested in gasoline were to blame for the nonuse of denatured alcohol in place of the product they were trying to market. "There is no need of the oil interests taking an active stand against the production of gasoline substitutes or the use of alcohol or benzol in place of gasoline," said W. A. Williams, Chief of the petroleum division of the Bureau of Mines.

"Recent indications are that our gasoline supply may be cut off inside of thirty years. At present the producers are having a hard time supplying the markets. There were 1,072,000,000 gallons produced last year. This year there will be an increase to a billion and a quarter gallons. This will hardly be enough. Oil refiners will resort to redistillation of crude oil wastes to secure at least five million more gallons of gasoline. Automobile manufacturers tell us there will be three million automobiles operating this year, an increase of a million over the number operated last year."

"We have had hundreds of gasoline substitutes sent us for investigation. When we have examined them we have found them to be benzol and other light combustibles treated with gasoline to give them sufficient heat units to enable them to produce motive power through explosion. Many of them we have found to be largely gasoline products slightly tinted with coloring matter, and with instructions on their containers that the user must give his carburetor plenty of air to enable them to explode. These are almost fakes, and usually more expensive and less effective than gasoline in the long run."

"With regard to benzol, naphtha and alcohol, they are all being used abroad, particularly by the Germans, but this is due to a shortage in gasoline, and the use of these combustibles is found to be very expensive."

Alcohol Too Costly
The use of alcohol as a combustible was said to be commercially unsound by chemists of the Agricultural Department, who said the cost of alcohol depended on the cost of producing the original products from which it was derived, such as molasses, sawdust and starch-containing vegetables. A large quantity of kafir corn is now being grown throughout the country to enable producers to distill cheaper alcohol, but none of these sources of production were cheap enough to enable producers to distill alcohol cheaper than gasoline for combustion purposes.

At the Navy Department it was said the committee on internal-combustion engines of the Bureau of Steam Engineering is looking carefully into the question of providing a substitute for gasoline. So far no efficient material has been found, but this is evidence that Uncle Sam is going after the substance and, if there is any substitute he will willingly test and develop it.

The methods of redistillation in use by the oil interests are known as the Burton and Rittman processes. The Burton process is a method invented by Standard Oil Company interests and is employed by them. The Rittman process was developed in the Bureau of Mines, and licenses have been extended to all oil interests for its use. Twenty-two independent oil firms are using it and specified license was offered Henry Ford by the Bureau of Mines through his agents to use the process in increasing the supply of gasoline. After many months he has not formally accepted the license, it was learned.

After the production of the gasoline and other bi-products of the crude oils there is a heavy oil waste given off that heretofore had been thrown aside or sold at a loss. "By what is known as oil-cracking this waste is redistilled and the heavy oils 'cracked,' thereby giving what is practically a new crude oil. From this more gasoline of a cheaper grade is taken off. It is through this means that approximately 5,000,000 gallons extra production of gasoline is hoped to be effected this year. Authorities here believe that in view of this process oil distributors will be able to keep the cost of gasoline around 20 cents this winter."

At the Commerce and Justice Departments it was said no information had come to the attention of officials to lead them to believe the oil interests were trying to suppress the development of gasoline substitutes. In case they did hear evidence of such activity, it was intimated, prosecutions could be looked for, but the general impression among officials seemed to be that the only thing that is hindering invention of an efficient gasoline substitute is the fact that if such a thing exists it will take years of investigation to discover it.

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TEN NAMED FOR CHINA'S NEW COUNCIL OF ELDERS

They Include Tong Shao-yi,
Tsen Chun-hsuan, Prince
Na and Dr. Sun Yat-sen

The Eastern Times reports that the bill for the law of the Kuolao-yuan or Council of Elders has been drafted by the Bureau of Legislature and has been sent to the House of Representatives.

The following are reported to be the Elders:

Sun Yat-sen, Hsu Shi-chang, Kang Yu-wei, Li Ching-hai, Tsen Chun-hsuan, Tong Shao-yi, Chao Erh-hsun, Chang Chien, Chang Ping-lin, and Prince Na Yen-tu.

The draft law reads as follows:

Article 1. The Kuolao-yuan is organized with the elders of the state specially recommended by the President.

Article 2. The Elders of the State are to be consulted on state affairs by the President.

Article 3. The Elders of the State should not exceed ten persons.

Article 4. They should be persons of over 50 years with one of the following qualifications:

1.—Served as either the President or the Vice-President of the Republic.

2.—Have shown great merit to the State with moral standing and popularity.

3.—Learned in Chinese and Foreign learning with practical knowledge.

Article 5. The Elders of the State should not have any other official duties.

Article 6. The Kuolao-yuan will have the oldest member as its President and the next oldest deputy President and when of the same age the date of appointment in the Council will decide the seniority.

Article 7. The Kuolao-yuan may present its views to the President in addition to replying to enquiries from the President.

Article 8. The matters consulted and in presenting the views of the Council will be discussed by the Elders at meetings convened by the President of the Kuolao-yuan.

Article 9. The Elders may present their personal views to the President and the President may consult about State Affairs with one of the Elders or several of them.

Article 10. The matters consulted on or proposed by the Kuolao-yuan will be decided by the President himself at his own choice.

Article 11. There is no fixed term for the post of the Elders and whenever a new President of the Republic is elected they may continue on in the Council.

Article 12. Four secretaries will be attached to the Kuolao-yuan to attend to despatches, general secretariat work and accounts and these secretaries will be appointed by the President of the Kuolao-yuan.

Article 13. The detailed regulations for the meetings and the affairs of the Kuolao-yuan will be decided by the Kuolao-yuan itself.

Article 14. This law is effective from the date of the promulgation.

News Brevities

Lieutenant and Mrs. J. A. L. Zenor have returned to Shanghai and are stopping at the Hotel Kalee.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, on Thursday, November 23, at 5.30 p.m., when a lantern lecture will be given by Miss H. C. Bowser, on "A visit to the Buddhist Temples of the Kongo-san, Korea." The meeting is open to the public.

Governor Tai of Nanking has asked the Taoyin of Shanghai, Hsu Yuen-hao, to take strict measures to prohibit the export of copper cents which, as reported, are being bought by the merchants of a certain country, thus causing great uneasiness in the money market. It is understood that Tao Hsu has already acted upon this instruction and the Superintendent of the Shanghai Maritime Customs has been requested to lend his assistance.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown S. McClintic, who have just completed two years of service in Russia and Persia with the American and Russian Red Cross, are in Peking and will remain in China for several weeks before going to Japan on their way back to the United States. Dr. McClintic's home is at Peru, Indiana.—Peking Gazette.

British Red Cross Fund Now Over £5,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 15.—A letter to the Duke of Connaught from Lord Lansdowne mentions that the British Red Cross Fund exceeds £5,000,000.

Turn Germany Into Huge Business Firm

Groener Tries to Counteract
Results of Somme; All From
16 To 60 At Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 15.—Inspired telegrams emphasise the tremendous reorganisation of Germany's war industry, which is being carried out by General Groener, the head of the new War Department. They admit this is the direct result of the battle of the Somme, which had showed the immensity of the munitions efforts of the Entente, especially Great Britain.

General Groener is treating Germany like a huge business firm, organising all the labor for Army purposes. He is assisted by one military and one technical Chief of Staff, the latter being an ex-director of the Gruson works at Magdeburg and controls the iron and steel works, chemistry, agriculture and other departments. High officers, specially withdrawn from the front, are assisted by numerous technical advisers.

The age limits of the German labor levy are from 16 to 60. Feeding is to be organized in three classes. Firstly: heavy manual and brain workers, who will have first call on fats, meats and stimulants. Secondly: laborers doing lighter work, whose food will be regulated by the character of their work. Thirdly: the aged and infirm, who will have the leavings. There is a prospect of bitter controversy on the compulsory employment of women.

The Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten says that British obstinacy necessitates the conversion of Germany into a huge munitions factory. It continues: "When Kitchener, in 1914, said that the war would begin for Britain in 1916, we all smiled. We have since been compelled to admit that we underestimated the British nation."

"Now, we know that it is our real enemy who will ruthlessly use every means to accomplish our downfall. It has not shrunk from sacrificing its personal liberty to accomplish its aim."

The paper urges compulsory joint meals for the whole population.

British War Films

"Perfectly wonderful" was the unanimous opinion of the crowd that witnessed the "Britain Prepared" film at the Lyceum Theater last night.

And there could have been only one feeling predominant in the minds of all and that was of admiration for the great work that is being done in Britain, in France and on the Sea by the British.

The picture was divided into three groups. The first dealt with the various activities in Britain. That depicting the women workers in ammunition factories received loud applause. That photoman who took such excellent pictures of the women's efforts was not worried by their attentions. They were too engrossed with the turning out of cannon food. The Britisher is taking things very seriously especially in the output of munitions.

In the second group of pictures were shown the activities of Tommy Atkins in France. Many had queer thrills while watching the display of valor on the part of the soldiers. To see the old London Bus carrying the fighters as near to the trenches as possible could not but raise a smile. To see Tommy set out and with his comrades make for his place at the front—with his ever cheerful smile and "fag"—set one thinking.

The fight of St. Elui was shown in one of the pictures. The operator had got into excellent, if dangerous, position and all the preparatory cannonading was splendidly portrayed. The sight of the soldiers with their steel helmets patiently waiting for the moment to advance gave a very realistic touch. Then one saw the result. A crowd of German prisoners being led back to the British lines by Tommy—smiling.

The pictures showed under what terribly difficult conditions the soldiers had to work. The trenches were running with water, the dug-outs appeared anything but comfortable and all the approaches were blocked up with thick coatings of mud. And yet Tommy kept smiling. That is what the film showed.

And part three gave the sight of Britain's glory—that wonderful navy at work. No wonder the sight of the Queen Elizabeth raised a cheer and no wonder the curtain coming down on the "All's Well" sent Britons home well satisfied.

The pictures are being shown again tonight.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Football

S.V.C. To Have League Team

British units of the S.V.C., at a meeting in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, decided to run a team in the local Football League.

Having been elected President of the new organization Major Pilcher said he was pleased to see the British units of the S.V.C. making a combined effort in the sporting life of Shanghai and from the feeling in the meeting he had no doubt that the venture would be a success. Referring to the parades he proposed to call during the winter months, he made it clearly understood that those men who were engaged in any kind of sport on a Saturday afternoon need not have any qualms as to what they were to do. The parades were being arranged specially for those men who were not actively connected with any sporting organization. He would just as soon see men helping their Company on the hockey and football field as on the parade ground.

Private Jessiman, of the Scottish, was elected Hon. Secretary and Privates Forsshaw and Murray were elected to represent "A" Co. and the Scottish respectively on the committee.

The first practice match will be held tomorrow.

U. S. College Football Results October 7

East and South

Tufts, 7; Harvard, 3.
Yale, 61; Virginia, 3.
Princeton, 29; North Carolina, 0.
Pennsylvania, 27; Franklin and Marshall, 0.

Navy, 13; Georgetown, 7.
Army, 14; Washington and Lee, 7.
Dartmouth, 47; Lebanon Valley College, 0.

University of Pittsburgh, 53; Westminster, 0.

Brown, 42; Trinity, 0.
Colby, 13; New Hampshire State, 0.

Penn State, 50; Bucknell, 7.
Washington and Jefferson, 21; West Virginia Wesleyan, 0.

Lehigh, 61; Albright, 6.
Syracuse, 75; University of Ohio, 0.

Fordham, 20; Western Maryland, 0.
Hamilton, 14; Columbia, 7.

New York University, 22; Rensselaer Institute of Technology, 0.

University of Rochester, 28; St. Lawrence, 0.

Colgate University, 28; University of Maine, 0.

Villanova College, 3; Muhlenberg College, 0.

Johns Hopkins, 34; Mount St. Mary's, 6.

Wesleyan, 3; Rhode Island State, 3.
Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 32; Middlebury, 0.

Haverford College, 0; Stevens Institute of Technology, 0.

Catholic University, 34; Richmond College, 6.

Carnegie Institute of Technology, 31; Bethany College, 7.

Virginia Military Institute, 66; William and Mary College, 10.

Kentucky, 88; Center College, 0.
Ursinus College, 63; Washington College, 0.

Swarthmore, 10; Lafayette, 6.
Holy Cross, 3; Bates, 0.

Massachusetts Aggies, 12; Connecticut Aggies, 0.

Williamstown, 13; Union, 0.
University of Vermont, 52; Clarkson Tech, 7.

Worcester Tech, 7; Norwich University, 7.

University of Tennessee, 32; Maryville College, 6.

West

Minnesota, 41; South Dakota College, 7.

Wisconsin, 20; Lawrence, 0.
Montana University, 11; South Dakota University, 9.

Nebraska, 53; Drake, 0.
Iowa, 31; Cornell, 6.

University of Arkansas, 20; Hendrix, 0.

Northwestern University, 29; Lake Forest, 7.

Clinton 7; University of Chicago, 0.
Missouri, 40; Central, 0.

Oklahoma Aggies, 90; Alvarado Normal, 0.

Ohio State, 11; Ohio Wesleyan, 0.
McIntosh A. C. 29; Carroll College, 0.

Michigan, 19; Case, 2.
Notre Dame, 48; Reserve, 0.

Purdue, 12; De-pauw, 0.
Illinois, 20; Kansas, 0.

Shanghai Golf Club

The Championship Draw

The following is the draw for the first round of the Shanghai Golf Club Championship:

J. C. Macdougall v. O. Crewe Read.
C. W. Porter v. A. Wragge.

C. T. Beath v. H. Martin Little.
E. W. Godfrey v. E. I. M. Barrett.

C. Selby Moore v. G. P. Browne.
A. Gray v. E. M. Ross.

J. Tiffin v. R. A. Lawson.
T. S. Forrest v. P. Peebles.

All matches will be over 36 holes and the dates for the playing off of the rounds are:—1st, 19th inst., 2nd, 26th inst., semi-final 3rd December, Final, 10th December.

Competitors are reminded that if no other arrangements have been made by the players before driving off at the first tee, in the event of a tie, players must continue to play on until one or other shall have gained a hole, when the match shall be considered won.

CURIOUS BASEBALL FACTS

In the old days of baseball before the players were smooth shaven, a batter couldn't take his base if he was hit in the whiskers.

The pennant race in the Buxton league was featured by a deplorable scandal. It was proved that the leading batter and the official scorer were both Republicans.

ENGLISH RUGBY

Anglo-American Teams

Americans interested in the formation of an English Rugby Football team met yesterday evening in the Town Hall gymnasium. Captain Webber and Secretary Cobbett of the Shanghai Rugby Club were present and entered enthusiastically into the discussion of ways and means. It was finally agreed that for this season only practice games will be played, the object being to develop by these games a good American team for future years.

To this end mixed teams will be formed—that is, teams made up of American and British players and these teams will play against each other. This it is thought will give the Americans a chance to learn the game, so that next year they will be able to form a team of their own.

The first game is to be played a week from tomorrow, starting at 2.30 p.m. and all Americans interested are invited to turn out on that day. Messrs. Webber and Cobbett expressed themselves as very eager to have the Americans go in for the English Rugby game and offered them all the facilities of their club.

It had been hoped that the Flagship Brooklyn would put in a team but this has been found impossible, so the sailors are going in for soccer.

Putting 'Em Over

President Ben Johnson of the American League some time ago instructed the Athletics not to print any world series tickets.

Kumagai and Mikami have decided to visit America again next year, but the American tennis players haven't announced their plans yet.

His willingness to hook up with Fred Fulton shows that Jess Willard doesn't care what circus he is performing with.

Prospects are bright at Pennsylvania this year. Some of last year's eleven won't come back.

Ad Wolgast still figures he can come back.....still, Ad isn't the only bird who figures that yesterday is tomorrow.....a hill consists of two ingredients.....up and down.....that's the way with the fight game.....up.....then down.....after a man loses his punch, a pair of gloves can have two fists in 'em and still be empty.....That's what we like about one of those ten-cent aquariums that Mr. Woolworth sells.....no deception.....if there's a goldfish in there you can see him.
RABID RUDOLPH.

GALLANTRY REWARDED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 14.—The Gazette announces that the D. S. O. has been conferred on Major Gwyn Thomas, of the Bengal Lancers, who advanced through a heavy barrage and rallied and led forward some troops, with great skill and determination and splendid courage.

The Military Cross is conferred on Lieut. G. M. Fitzgerald, of the Indian Army, who led his squadron forward, under heavy fire, capturing and holding an enemy position and, later, remained behind to rescue his wounded. He displayed courage and determination throughout.

Steamer City of Cairo Disabled in Collision

Ellerman Liner Reaches Brest
In Sinking Condition; s.s.
Empress' Crew Rescued

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 14.—The British steamer City of Cairo (Ellerman Line; 7,672 tons), which was on a voyage from Rangoon to London, has put into Brest, in a sinking condition, after a collision with the Greek steamer Empress (2,418 tons), the crew of which have been picked up.

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WEATHER

Overcast and gloomy weather in our
regions. Rough weather on both
sides of the Philippines.

IMPATIENT AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 17, 1916

Count Terauchi

(New York Times)

COUNT Terauchi has thought it
advisable to disclaim, in an
Associated Press interview, any war-
like purpose for the new Ministry of
which he is the head. Possibly his
selection as Prime Minister was in-
tended to convince the Chinese
Government of the "firmness" of
Japan in its treatment of and de-
mands upon China. To the rest of
the world the change of Ministry is
to signify nothing. Since Okuma's
resignation was long expected and
had been offered more than a year
ago, since Japan under forms of
the Constitution is steadily controlled
by a small group of men, since
ministerial responsibility to Parlia-
ment does not exist for her, the rise
and fall of Ministries are rather a
perplexity to foreigners, a game of
the Elder Statesmen, than the indica-
tion of policies.

If Count Terauchi had passed his
life in foreign embassies, instead of
having been Director of the Military
Academy, Minister of War, Field
Marshal, and so on, his policy could be
anticipated as neither more nor less
warlike on that account. It will be a
Japanese policy directed by some of
the ablest and shrewdest statesmen in
the world solely to the believed
advantage of Japan. There is no more
patriotic and loyal people than the
Japanese. The currents of
popular opinion are turned, the
strings of national and international
interests are pulled by wise old hands.

Count Terauchi denies that he will
take up with the United States the
questions of immigration or dis-
criminatory State legislation. He
disclaims sympathy with Baron
Sakatani's recent interview. As to
the open door, "people talk of closing
it," but "that is a complete non-
possumus." That is perhaps too
modest a phrase. The closing or
opening may be a matter of "we wish"
rather than of "we can't," but after
so many treaties and reassurances it
would be childish to worry about the
open door, especially since the United
States shows no excessive zeal to
push her goods through it. Japan's
present engagements and interests
bind her to the policy of the open
door. We are good customers. The
geographic and economic advantages
which she has with regard to the
Chinese markets may well suffice here.

"So long as Japan's vital interests
and dignity are not infringed," says
Count Terauchi, "Japan will take no
aggressive step against any nation,
especially America." Industrious
weavers of lies and legends are al-
ways trying to make trouble between
the United States and Japan. There
is no apparent reason for controversy
between the two nations except as to
the somewhat sensitive Japanese
dignity. Count Terauchi disavows
any intention of reopening the
matters as to which the Chauvinists
of Nippon have held that dignity in-
fringed. The disposition of the Ger-
man possessions which have come
into Japanese hands in the war waits
upon peace.

The Premier's language about
China is indefinite, perhaps a trifle
patronizing. He has not had time to
discuss China with his associates, the
Ministry being but a day old at the
time of the interview.

"However, speaking generally,
Japan's ambition is to have China
benefit, like Japan, from the fruits of
world civilization and world progress.

Irish Leaders Fall Out Over Home Rule Fiasco

William O'Brien, the leader of the
Independent Irish Nationalists in the
House of Commons, has definitely
broken with John Redmond and his
followers, as well as with Premier
Asquith. He holds that the Home
Rule breakdown was caused by John
Redmond having "accepted bribes"
from the Premier; he believes that
Redmond's party is shattered, and con-
tends that the Irish agitation must
start afresh with new men.

Mr. O'Brien is, with the exception of
T. M. Healy and Laurence Ginnell, the
only member of the Irish National
Party who has retained the confidence
of his constituents since Home Rule
was suspended at the outbreak of the
war. He enjoys popularity with the
extreme Sinn Féiners, the Roman
Catholic Bishops, and the Protestant
Home Rulers, including such men as
Lord Dunraven and Lord Pirie, as well
as the Nationalist electors. Thirty
years ago, he was regarded as the
stormy petrel of Irish politics. His
imprisonment and refusal to wear
prison clothes caused wild excite-
ment throughout Great Britain,
and O'Brien's right to wear his
breaches became a popular war cry.

At a meeting of protest, held at
Trafalgar Square in 1885 on what is
now remembered as "Bloody Sunday,"
the police prohibited the demonstra-
tion of the London Democrats, and
charged, killing four spectators. Two
men were arrested and sentenced to
hard labor for persisting in addressing
a crowd. They were John Burns, who
afterward became a Cabinet Minister,
and Cunningham Graham, then a
member of Parliament and now em-
ployed by the British Government in
purchasing horses and mules in
Argentina for the army.

In the course of a recent interview
Mr. O'Brien was asked whether he
held Lord Lansdowne and Sir Ed-
ward Carson responsible for the
breakdown of the Irish settlement,
or whether the tactics of John Red-
mond and the Irish Parliamentary
Party had caused the fiasco.

"The breakdown," he replied, "was
caused by Mr. Redmond and his
friends, first, because they were
frightened by the outburst of indig-
nation in Ireland against partition,
and, second, and chiefly, because the
bribe of constituting their party
without election by anybody as a
Dublin Parliament while leaving
them at the same time members of
the Imperial Parliament, at salaries
of £400 a year apiece, for a minimum
of two years and a half, without the
least responsibility to their constitu-
ents, was dropped. Mr. Dillon ad-
mitted that if Mr. Lloyd George had
stuck to this latter gigantic bribe,
making them the irresponsible
masters of two Parliaments, the
party would have joined in rushing
the partition scheme hot-foot through
the House of Commons as an
emergency measure before Ireland
realized her fate. It was not the
agreement for partition, but the
bribe that broke down."

"Do you believe Mr. Asquith's
pledge that 'Home Rule is on the
statute book and will not be removed'
would be taken any notice of in the
probable event of a Conservative
Government being returned at the
next election?"

"Mr. Asquith's reminder that the
Home Rule act is on the statute book
is a dishonest juggle with words,"
said Mr. O'Brien. "The practical
question is: Can it come into opera-
tion under any Government, Liberal
or Unionist? Mr. Asquith has
solemnly pledged his party it never
can without an amending act ex-
cluding Ulster, and it is common
ground now with the Redmondites
as well as the Liberals and Unionists
that Ulster can in no circumstances
be coerced into obedience to the act
as it stands upon the statute book."

Then Mr. O'Brien was asked what
tactics the Irish Parliamentary Party
should pursue, and what kind of
Home Rule (acceptable to the whole
Irish people) he would propose.

"The present Irish Party," he as-
serted, "have disabled themselves
from winning Home Rule for all
Ireland by any tactics whatsoever,
since they still stand by their agree-
ment to surrender six Irish counties
as a separate Orange State, and the
Irish nation, now thoroughly aroused
to the facts, would fight to their last
gasps rather than submit. During
the Home Rule debates my friends
and myself proposed concessions to
the Irish Unionists, guaranteeing
them solid power in the Irish Parlia-
ment. Carson's party admitted these
concessions would have won
Ulster. We were, however, hounded
down in Ireland as traitors for
conceding anything, and were laugh-
ed to scorn in the House of Com-
mons by the Redmondites, who as-
sured Englishmen there was no
longer an Ulster difficulty and that
Carsonism was all an affair of bluff
and 'wooden guns'."

"They have now in panic sunk on
their knees to Carson, but it is to
offer him the one concession Ireland
can never submit to without sacrific-
ing her life as a nation, viz., the
surrender of the Province of St.
Patrick and St. Columba and the
battlefields of the O'Neills and the
cradle of Grattan's Volunteers."

and of Wolfe Tone's United Irish-
men. Younger men of capacity and
broadmindedness will now have to
be found to retrieve the situation.
The new organization spreading fast
in Ireland will no doubt produce
them. They can only succeed on the
lines of a preliminary conference
among Irishmen on the model of the
Land Conference of 1903; which will
substitute for the present worthless
and unworkable act a scheme of
Federalism such as can be made to fit
in with the Imperial Confederation
System sure to be devised by an
Imperial conference after the war."

"Do you think," Mr. O'Brien was
asked, "that the Ulster opposition to
Home Rule would survive a Home
Rule Government if a Parliament for
all Ireland were established?"

"I know for certain that Sir E.
Carson and his Ulster friends are
favorable to Federalism," he said,
"and would prefer it to partition.
But Ulster's submission to the
existing act is now, by Mr. Redmond's
own confession, absolutely and
finally out of the question. On the
other hand, Mr. Redmond's plot to
buy off Carson with partition is,
thank God, no less effectually blown
sky high by the indignation of Ire-
land! We shall have to begin all
over again with a clean slate."

How Verdun Today Touches The Heart

Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the
Westminster Gazette, has just visited
what remains of Verdun, and tells a
moving story of a visit to its under-
ground scenes:—

"We plunged down flights of steps
into the vast underground labyrinth
in which the great industry of war
goes forward. It is War Office, work-
shop, barrack, store-house, hospital,
fighting machine all in one, and I do
not know how many times the normal
population of the city it will contain.
No shell can come near it, and I con-
fess it is pleasant to walk about for an
hour with the sense of absolute safety
that is not inspired by the falling of
high explosives in narrow streets."

"The underground city is lit through-
out with electric light, and admirably
provided with ventilating appliances.
I must not enter into details, but every-
thing down here is in perfect order,
and I found myself wondering, as I
have a dozen times since I have been
in France, why we should prostrate
ourselves before German organization
when we have in front of us on our
own side these perfect models of plan-
ning and foresight, working with a
neatness and finesse of executive
power which I cannot believe to be sur-
passed or equalled by the Teuton."

"It gives one a little grip at the
throat to come suddenly, in the middle
of this human hive, upon a solemn
little chapel with lights upon its altar,
and find there a wounded man at
prayer. Here, at all events, is one
shrine which is beyond reach of the
Boche."

"The civilian who finds himself for
the first time amid these scenes has
the queer sense of being in a dream.
You are in a world unrealised, in which
you are under the constant necessity
of making an effort to believe the
things you see to be true. There is
something phantasmagoric and impos-
sible about it all—this city being
destroyed under your eyes, these vast
masses of metal hurtling through the
air, this life with its incessant perils,
its underground burrowings as of
animals unceasingly on the alert to
kill and not be killed."

"The sentinel we passed just now,
before we went down into this burrow,
was killed, and his place taken by an-
other, before we came out on the other
side. Imagine being sentry with your
back to the wall in a bombarded city
with not even the poor chance of a
trench or dug-out! Yet these men
chaff gallily, as they go about their busi-
ness, and you could not see happier
or prouder men than the *poilus* in and
around Verdun."

"The civil inhabitants were evacu-
ated with the utmost reluctance, and, if
the authorities let them, a very large
number would have been there to this
day, sleeping by night in their cellars
and taking their chances by day. But
that is a story one hears from the
shelled areas all over France."

A Traffic Tragedy

The panicky pedestrian hesitated
at the intersection of two busy
streets. A motor car was rushing
upon him from one direction; from
another point a motor cycle was ap-
proaching rapidly; an auto truck was
coming from behind, and a taxicab
was speeding bearing down upon
him.

He gave a hopeless glance upward.
Directly above him a runaway aero-
plane was in rapid descent.
There remained for him but one
resource. He was standing upon a
manhole cover. Quickly seizing it,
he lifted the lid, jumped into the hole—
and was run over by a subway
train!

Unconventional History Of The English Novel

Let middle aged memory reconstruct
the days of "English 29." Professor
Dryerhandus's course in the history
of English literature or one of its
"periods." Dates and data, data and
dates; style of this author, construc-
tion of that book; character analysis;
plot or theme; rank or place in litera-
ture; horrors of the dissecting room,
the laboratory. That is, or was—we
trust the fashions have changed with
the times—the study of English
literature in college classrooms. It is
not, stress the negative, the nature of
Prof. William Lyon Phelps' book on
The Advance of the English Novel
(Dodd, Mead), though the professor
does not avoid the old fault by run-
ning to the new ones of incoherence,
incompleteness and disorderly mental
conduct. Without being pedantic,
didactic or magisterial on the one hand
or impressionistic, illogical or insub-
stantial on the other, Prof. Phelps sets
down a reasonable, tolerant postulate
of what the novel is and within the
lines thus established tells in sensible
manner the changes of fashion through
which it has passed and what uses
different authors have made of it as
a medium of amusement or of comment
on life and people.

The divisions of the subject as in-
dicated in the table of contents show
better than comment what is done in
the text. We begin with "The Age of
Anne" (some seekers after informa-
tion may be disappointed in this chap-
ter), with Defoe and Richardson. Then
Fielding, Smollett and Sterne have a
chapter to themselves. "Richardson
was an analyst, Fielding a realist,
Smollett a naturalist. Smollett used
an axe; Sterne, a needle." In swift
succession come "Eighteenth Century
Romances," "The Mid-Victorians" and
"Romantic Revival, 1894-1904," begin-
ning with Stevenson. "Conrad, Gals-
worthy and Others" have a separate
chapter. One is given to twentieth
century British novelists and another
to those of America. The book ends
with an essay on Henry James. Per-
haps its best achievement is the free
use of the authorial first person with-
out rousing resentment.

Some of Prof. Phelps' good sayings
may be extracted from the text with-
out misrepresenting the spirit of the
whole:

"The supremacy of Elizabethan
drama (that is, of drama as the literary
form in Elizabethan times) forced most
of the great writers of that age to put
their ideas and imaginings into the
dramatic form which (and this is one
reason why the Elizabethan drama
(outside the towering genius of Shake-
speare) is so wonderful as poetry and
so wretched as drama."

"Balzac wrote the human comedy;
Smollett wrote the human farce."

"In literature Dr. Johnson was a
superdreadnought; Goldsmith an ex-
cursion steamer."

"English literature is instinctively
romantic."

"The sense of humor is the sure
antidote for excessive sentiment and
excessive improbabilities, as is shown
by trying melodrama on a university
audience. A huge Gothic galleon of
romance may be successfully torpedoed
by one joke."

"Humor acts on romance like prussic
acid."

"Meredith's style gets between the
reader and the character like a hedge."
Sometimes the professor goes a little
too far, as when he says: "More than
thirty years have elapsed since the ap-
pearance of 'Treasure Island'; yet,
apart from the work of its author, I
can think of not one historical romance
that pulpitated that seems likely to
survive except the splendid Leviathans
of Senkiewicz." He pulpitates re-
marks which, without being Leviathans
of criticism, do give freshness and
effect to his views by their unex-
pectedness in that gallery. Does it not
drive home better than the cant of the
lecture platform the fact intended to be
conveyed when the historian of the
novel tells us that "there are certain
American novelists who, having started
under the influence of 'The Prisoner
of Zenda,' do not quite see that this
particular cock won't fight any more?"

Prof. Phelps likes a good story. It
may be pure romance, like "Lorna
Doone," or the indisputable novel, like
"Barchester Towers"; but the story
must be there with human beings to
act it out. What folks call entertain-
ment is more to be sought than
edification; and for those who share his
preference in this respect he has made
a lively book.

Cruelty of the Modern Mother

Mrs. Jones, down in Maine, was
much perturbed by a mischievous
received from her sister in Boston.
"Jacob," said she to her husband,
as she read, "I call this downright
cruel."

"What's the matter?" asked Jacob.
"Why, in this letter, Mary tells me
she gets help in raising her children
from a Mothers' Club. I do believe
in a slipper sometimes, and a good
birchen don't do a child any harm,
but I never used any club on my
offspring!"

On The Mexican Border

It was bitterly cold. Captain Price
was officer of the day. It was
necessary for him to inspect the
guard after midnight, and, fearful
of the grip, he sought prevention in
hot toddy. Fate decreed that he
should be reported drunk on duty.
Now, the men in the troop thought
much of their genial Captain. They
petitioned McSweeney, orderly to the
troop commander, to go to the court-
martial and swear to anything, but
to be sure to clear the Captain. So
it came to pass that McSweeney
appeared as a witness. The Judge
Advocate said he must swear to the
truth, the whole truth, and nothing
but the truth. Then he thundered:

"Do you know the accused?"

"Yes, Sir," came the answer, "he
is my troop commander, Captain
Price."

"Did you see the accused on this
date?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What was the condition of the
accused?"

"The Captain was sober, Sir."

"The testimony reads that he was
intoxicated."

"No, Sir."

"It is further stated that you
helped the accused to his quarters."

"No, Sir. I went over to the
quarters with the Captain."

"It is said that you helped the
accused into his bunk."

"No, Sir; I took off his boots."

"Did the accused say anything
that would lead you to suspect that
he was intoxicated?"

"No, Sir. He only said one thing."

"What was that?"

"When I was leaving, Sir, he said:
'McSweeney, call me early. I am
going to be Queen of the May.'"

The Post School for Soldiers
gathered for the afternoon session.
The teacher was the Chaplain. The
lesson, he said, was about the ad-
verb. "What is an adverb?" There
was an eloquent silence. At last a
weary voice ventured: "That's a
word what ends in ly. I learned
that back in Missouri."

"Can you give me a definition?"
said the Chaplain.

"No, Sir."

"Can you give me an example of
an adverb?"

"Yes, Sir," came the response:
"Kelly."

Years afterward while in camp on
the marshes of Texas City, the Chap-
lain addressed a sentry and inquired
who was Corporal of the guard.
And the answer came: "Kelly, the
adverb, Sir."

When the wealthy Mrs. Beldon
came West to visit her son at his
post, the gallant Lieutenant was so
pleased that he arranged a theater
party in honor of his mother.
Officers and their ladies were in all
the boxes. When the Lieutenant
glanced over the audience he saw
that everyone was looking at his
box. Women held handkerchiefs to
their faces and men shook with
laughter. Then he noticed that his
mother, who held in one gloved hand
a fan, rested the other arm upon
the rail of the box. Her free hand,
she thought, rested on the lower
rail, but in reality it rested upon the
bald pate of an old man who sat in
the box below. The old gentleman
apparently was in agony, but he was
very patient. Suddenly the audience
started to applaud and the officer's

mother, in total abstraction, affec-
tionately patted that poor bald head,
which suddenly arose in crimson
rage and left the theater.

A tired column of troops clambered
down a rocky ledge and went into
camp beside a delightful little pool
of water. The commanding officer
immediately placed his sentry at the
pool. Soon more soldiers scrambled
down the ledge and a tired Lieuten-
ant quickly prepared for a plunge
into that pool. But he was met with
a sharp command from across the
pond:

"Halt!"

"What are your orders?" said the
Lieutenant.

"Sir," came the answer, "my
orders are to prevent all officers,
soldiers, and natives from bathing in
that pool. The water is reserved for
the coffee for supper."

"Why didn't you tell me before I
stripped?"

"Sir, I have no orders to prevent
any man from stripping."

The Grouch's Mistake

He had a grouch, a lovely one.
And tenderly he nursed it.
He couldn't let the great world run
But sat up nights and cursed it.
His curses, as they're apt to do,
Came back unto the giver.
Set his direction all askew
And quite upset his liver.

Now, had he only known his biz,
He would have tried to hold it
Inside his vest, that grouch of his,
Or writ it up and sold it

Like certain writers of today
Who scold the world for ever.
While people roll their eyes and say:
"My goodness, ain't he clever!"
Walter G. Doty.



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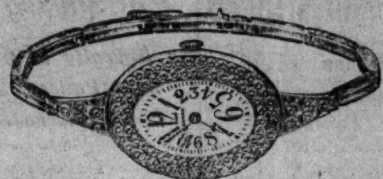
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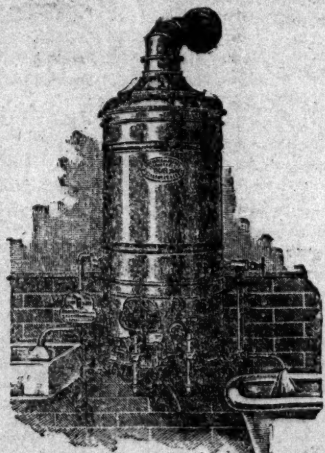
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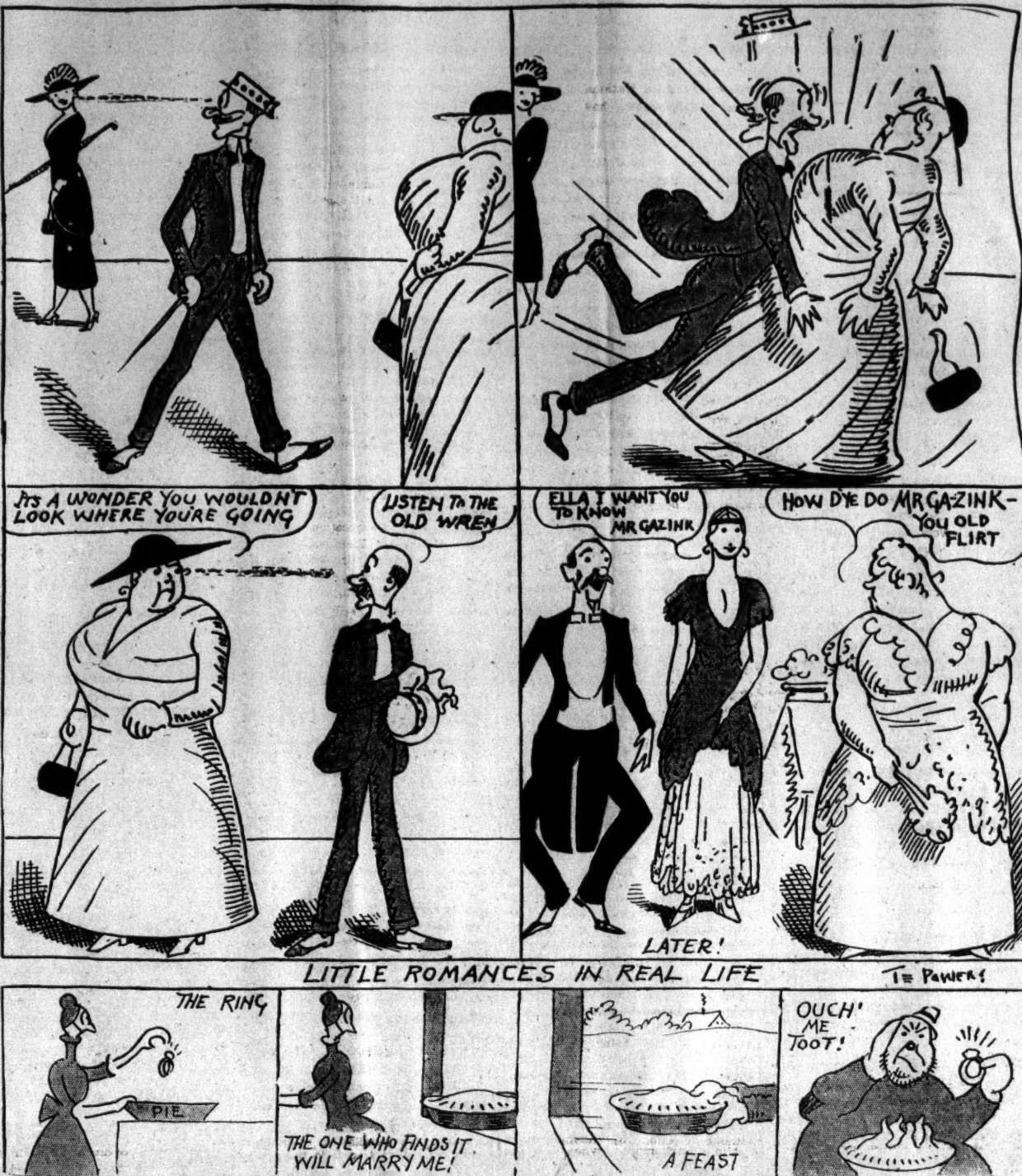
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What's The Use?

By Tom Powers



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers **Daily Home Magazine Page** A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Man's Fear of Seeming 'Effeminate' Is Silly, Says Dorothy Dix

By Dorothy Dix

THE ultimate insult to a man is to call him an "old woman." He would rather you applied every other vituperative epithet in the whole category of abuse to him. Even among little boys the fighting word is "Sissy" or "Lizzie."



Women share in this feeling of antipathy to any-

thing that even smacks of the woman in man. It is what makes the big, coarsefibre type of brute so fascinating to many women, and it is what makes her raise her sons up to be hoodlums.

"I don't want my boys to grow up into being Miss Nancies," say the mothers, and so the lads are indulged in all of their natural savagery. As soon as a girl is old enough to understand anything, she is taught that she must try to make herself charming to other people, that she must be dauntless about her person and clothes, and that she must study the things

that will refine and cultivate her tastes.

No such lesson is impressed on the boy. He is permitted a brusqueness in conversation, a slovenliness in dress, and a lack of manners that would not be tolerated an instant in the girl, and his mother excuses it on the ground of his sex and as a proof of how manly he is. And, in truth, good manners and cleanliness are so solely the monopoly of little girls that we have all come to think that a well-mannered little boy is effeminate.

Other mothers seem to think it will make their boys effeminate to perform household duties. We all know poor, tired, overworked women who slave over the cook-stove and wash-tub while their sons, ten times as able to work as they are, develop their manliness and muscle playing baseball. Mother will work until she drops in her tracks before she will demean her boys by making them sweep and wash dishes and make beds and do women's work about a house.

Yet, can anyone in their senses esteem a boy less manly for helping his mother? On the contrary, if it is to lighten the burden of her who has borne so much for him, does not the humble dishrag in his hands become as knightly a symbol as the colors the warriors of old pinned on their helmets when they went out to do battle for their ladies?

Certainly it is no more effeminate

for a boy to get up and get breakfast to save his mother than it is for him to cook dinner on a camping expedition, and if more boys were brought up in the admonition of this truth, we should have fewer being supported by their poor old mothers. There are plenty of men too proud to work at what they consider women's work, but not too proud to let a woman work to feed and clothe them.

As a matter of fact, in our fear of effeminacy we are like children frightened of the bugaboo their imagination has conjured up. Why should it be thought any degradation to the august masculine character to have feminine traits? Why is it such a disgrace for a man to be thought to be like a woman in any particular?

Every great preacher, every great writer, every great artist, every great actor, every great philosopher and teacher has been more than half feminine in his mental makeup. It is when God gives a man a woman's intuition and fineness of perceptions and delicate imagination in addition to his masculinity that He turns out a genius.

Also we women know many things that men would be the better for being taught. We bring up our boys in utter ignorance of everything domestic because we are so afraid of making them effeminate, yet that makes them the victims of every female with whom they have to deal.

No man can even intelligently argue a question of household economy with his wife because he doesn't know anything about it. She says it costs so and so to live, and that the children must have this and

that. He may see that the net result is bankruptcy and ruin, but he doesn't know where the leaks are so that he can stop them. He can only offer the futile protest of ignorance to her waste and extravagance.

Men would also be benefited if their education included some elementary knowledge of color and material. We hear a great deal of the color blindness of men. In most cases it is nothing but ignorance. A man would certainly be no less manly and he would be a far more satisfactory husband or son if he was cultivated along this line.

The majority of women will bear me out when I say that among the most agonizing moments of our lives have been those awful occasions when our husbands have brought us home a new dress or hat as a present, or had the house papered in our absence as a surprise. A drawing room papered in gilt like a bar room, a bonnet of last year's vintage that the milliner had unloaded upon him, a green gown when we have a complexion like a saleratus biscuit.

Such were the results. Dear fellow, and he meant so well. So we choke down our disappointment and breathe a prayer, "Lord forgive him, for he knows not what he does," when he goes a shopping.

Another thing—just think how much it would gladden matrimony and do away with its monotony if husbands possessed the feminine talent of small conversation, and also if they had the gift of telling news. Did you ever think what a dull and silent world this would be if we depended on men to do the talking? It's the women who make the pleasant little interesting chitchat about the house.

Of course men say this is because they don't gossip, but I have yet to meet the man who didn't like to hear the news just as well as any woman, and who didn't feel personally aggrieved if his wife knew any she kept from him.

We women are not too conceited to learn from men, or to try to imitate their good qualities. We read the things that they are interested in, and try to reach up to their broader point of view. Turn about is fair play, and men would be equally benefited by learning some of the things that we could teach them, and which they sadly need to know.



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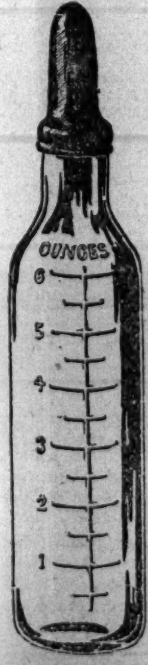
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80% = Tls. 1.25 @ 72.8 = \$1.71
 Tls.
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.65
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver... 1790
 Copper Cash...
 Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3-3 1/2% = Tls. 6.03
 Res. @ 72.8 = Mex. \$ 8.29
 Peking Bar... Tls. 320
 Native Interest... .32

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver... 34 1/2
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount...
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s... 27.80
 Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. = \$ 47 1/2
 Consols... f -

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-3 1/2
 Demand 3-3 1/2
 India... T.T. 245 1/2
 Paris... T.T. 460 1/2
 Demand 461
 New York... T.T. 78 1/2
 Demand 78 1/2
 Hongkong... T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 64 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 189 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 Demand 3-5 1/2
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 Demand 3-5 1/2
 London... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 Demand 3-5 1/2
 Paris... 4 m-s. Cds. 47 1/2
 New York... 4 m-s. 81 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER
 £1 = Hk. Tls. 5.70
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.87
 " " 1 = Marks 13.95
 Gold \$1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.64
 " " 1 = Rupees 2.63
 " " 1 = Rouble 2.72
 " " 1 = Mex. 1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Calt's Dairy Tls. 10.00
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.00
 Ayer Tawah Tls. 40.00
 Bakke Tls. 5.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, November 16, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
 Official
 Cathay P. and O. Tls. 10.00 cash
 Docks Tls. 90.00 December
 Direct
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.50 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, November 15.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex.
 Spot 2s. 7 1/2 d. Buyers.
 Jan. 2s. 7 1/2 d. to March 2s. 7 1/2 d. Value.
 Tendency of Market Flat.
 Last Quotation. London, November 14.—
 Spot 2s. 8 d. Paid.
 January to March 2s. 8 1/2 d. Paid.
 Tendency of Market Steady.
 Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Kimmel and Co., London:—
 Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 7 1/2 d.
 Spot price standard quality First Crops 2s. 7 1/2 d.
 Market steady but quiet, tendency firm.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service
 London, Nov. 15.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—
 Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers.
 Highest price 1s. 4 1/2 d.
 Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.
 Receive 9%.
 Tenders for Transfers.
 Highest price 1s. 4 1/2 d.
 Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.
 Receive 9%.
 Total amount sold during the week, £25,170,000.
 Amount to be allotted next week, £5,000,000.

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, November 3.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor's write as follows:—
 The week under review has resulted in a fairly large business being put through and the market generally has continued firm in local stocks.

Shanghai has reacted slightly and for the moment there is little excitement in the Northern market. Rubber is quoted 2s. 6 1/2 d. per lb. for plantation, with a rising tendency.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been neglected and a fair number are offering at \$760. The weakness is due to the rise in the exchange. Marine Insurances.—Unions are in strong demand at \$965 with no shares coming out. North Chinas are slightly firmer at Tls. 157 1/2 and Yangtzes are unchanged at \$255. Cantons have come to business at \$402 1/2 and more shares could be placed at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires remain firm at \$387, buyers and China Fires are in strong request at the improved price of \$161. Shipping.—Douglases are firmer and could be placed at \$125. Deferred Indos have been the feature of the market, having steadily advanced to \$139 cash and equivalent rates forward. Star Ferries are steady at \$38. Steamboats are wanted at \$22 1/2.

Refineries.—China Sugars have been the medium of a considerable business, but the demand is less insistent, and forward rates are not quite in keeping with the cash rate of \$138. This is doubtless due to profit-taking as the sugar position is very strong. Malabons are unchanged at \$38 with no business reported.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are weaker at Tls. 23 sellers. Raubs are without change at \$2 1/2. Urals at \$4s. 9d. are nominal. Tronohs have improved to 29s. 6d. and shares could be placed at a slightly higher rate. Shells come through from London at 108s. 9d. at which rate sales have taken place.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a strong market at \$84 1/2 and shares have changed hands at this rate. Docks are slightly easier at \$132 1/2 cash but there is a strong forward demand and many shares have changed hands at \$135 December and \$126 1/2 January. Shanghai Docks, in common with other Northern stocks, have receded a little, and are now quoted Tls. 90 sales.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at \$101 and Lands have been done at the same figure, both stocks closing firm.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.
FRAZAR & Co.

HONGKONG HOTELS AT \$115, HUMPHREYS ESTATES AT \$7, AND WEST POINTS AT \$85 ARE ALL IN DEMAND WHILE KOWLOON LANDS COULD BE PLACED AT THE LOWER RATE OF \$35.

Cotton Mills.—The market in Shanghai has reacted somewhat and quotations are for the most part nominal. Bwos are buyers at Tls. 155 cash. Shanghai Cottons are easier at Tls. 121, whilst sales have taken place of Kung Yiks at Tls. 16 1/2 and Yangtzepons at Tls. 6 1/2. Electric Companies.—Electricity is still in request at \$54 1/2, and China Lights at \$4 1/2 with no shares coming out. Hongkong Trams are quiet at \$7.10 sellers and small buyers at \$7.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.—The following is an approximate statement of the traffic receipts for the week ending October 28.
 Aggregate Receipts for cepts for week 41 weeks.
 This year... \$12,398 \$622,236
 Last year... 10,804 478,636
 Increase... 1,594 143,600
 Decrease

Miscellaneous.—China Borners at \$8 1/2 and China Prividants at \$2.20 are neglected. Cements have changed hands in large numbers at varying rates, as high as \$11 being done, but are quieter at the close with probable sellers at \$10.60. Wm. Powells are on offer at \$6.90 at which rate business has been done. Waterboats are unchanged at \$17. Ropes are very firm at \$34 1/2 with no share offering. Dairy Farms are weaker with sellers at \$28 ex rights and dividend and no business reported.

Rubbers.—Anglo-Javas in Shanghai have improved to Tls. 12.50 buyers. The Singapore market is firmer, the latest quotations being—Maraokas \$4.75, New Serendibas \$4.20, Ayer Kunings \$11.40, Pajamas \$18.60, Ayer Kunings \$13.50.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2s. 2 1/2 d. and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 70.

Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows, dated November 15:

Exchange.—The London price of silver at 34 1/2 is 1/2 d. higher than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London followed silver at the beginning of the week and went to 34 1/2; at this rate a very large demand, principally for forward delivery set in and our rates went back to 3 1/2 and a heavy discount for forward delivery was charged—about one penny per month down after the 15th December. At the same time a premium of one penny above the official quotation has been available for cash delivery throughout the week. At the close the market is quiet but still firm for early delivery and as the financial position has not improved this position for cash is likely to remain till imports of silver from abroad bring an easier money market. It is difficult to give a reason for the very extensive demand for T/T which during the week must have aggregated £3,000,000. The Chinese import dealers are no doubt responsible for it, and their nervousness is probably based on what happened last May. But as we pointed out in our circular of the 9th August, the position at present is very different to that which prevailed in May. Since the 9th August our local stock of silver has been reduced about Tls. 10,000,000, the Export season in Hankow and the North is beginning instead of finishing and the local Gold dealers are about £500,000 overbought in T/T on London due for resale mostly in December. The extent and persistence of the demand for T/T justified the discount charged for forward delivery, and precluded our rate from rising above the parity of Silver, a position which would no doubt have been more in keeping with the immediate financial position. We look for steady rates, when the market assumes a more normal aspect. Our stock of silver and Bar Silver at Tls. 19,943,000 is Tls. 2,700,000 lower than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at \$20,950,000 is unchanged.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address: **ASTOR.**
 The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Mo-or-Ombus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

Banks

H. K. and S. B. \$730
 Chartered... 259 10s.
 Russo-Asiatic... R. 250.
 Cathay, ord... 4
 Cathay, pref... 6

Marine Insurances

Canton... \$400 B.
 North China... 150 B.
 Union of Canton... \$945
 Yangtze... \$257 1/2

Fire Insurances

China Fire... \$161 B.
 Hongkong Fire... \$287 B.

Shipping

Indo-China Pref... Tls. 128
 Indo-China Def... 109 1/2 B.
 Shanghai Tug... Tls. 15 1/2
 Shanghai Tug... Tls. 50
 Koochen... Tls. 22 1/2

Mining

Kaiping... Tls. 9 B.
 Oriental Cons... 25s. 3d.
 Philippine... Tls. 1.
 Raub... Tls. 2 1/2

Docks

Hongkong Dock... Tls. 132 1/2
 Shanghai Dock... Tls. 90.
 New Eng. Works... Tls. 13 1/2

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf... Tls. 82.
 Hongkong Wharf... 34 1/2 B.

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land... Tls. 92.
 China Land... Tls. 50 N.
 Shanghai Land... Tls. 91
 Weihsien Land... 10s. 3.
 China Realty (ord)... 8 1/2 B.
 China Realty (pref)... Tls. 50.
 China Realty (pref)... Tls. 50.

Cotton Mills

E-we Pref... Tls. 167 1/2
 International... Tls. 105
 International Pref... Tls. 67 1/2
 Lau-kung-mow... Tls. 75
 Oriental... Tls. 30
 Shanghai Cotton... Tls. 44
 Kung Yik... Tls. 110 B.
 Yangtze... Tls. 14 1/2
 Yangtze... Tls. 6 1/2
 Yangtze... Tls. 101

Industrials

Anglo-German B'ry... \$95 N.
 Butler Tls... Tls. 22 N.
 China Sugar... Tls. 138 B.
 Green Island... Tls. 10.60 S.
 Langkats... Tls. 22
 Major Bros... Tls. 115
 Shanghai Sumatra... Tls. 165

Stores

Hall and Holtz... Tls. 16
 Llewellyn... \$60
 Lane, Crawford... \$98.
 Moutrie... \$35
 Watson... Tls. 7 B.
 Weeks... Tls. 18.

Rubbers (Local)

Alma... Tls. 14 1/2
 Amber... Tls. 1 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Java... Tls. 11 1/2 S.
 Anglo-Dutch... Tls. 8 1/2 S.
 Ayer Tawah... Tls. 40 S.
 Batu Anam 1913... Tls. 1.50
 Bukit Toh Alang... Tls. 5 1/2 S.
 Bute... Tls. 1.85
 Chemor United... Tls. 1.80
 Chempedak... Tls. 17 S.
 Cheng... Tls. 3.55
 Consolidated... Tls. 3.90
 Dominion... Tls. 14 1/2
 Gula Kalumpung... Tls. 2.40
 Java Consolidated... Tls. 20 B.
 Kamunting... Tls. 8 1/2
 Kapala... Tls. 1.10
 Kapsang... Tls. 30 1/2
 Karan... Tls. 16
 Kota Bahros... Tls. 13.
 Krewek Jawa... Tls. 22.
 Padang... Tls. 17.
 Pengkalen Durian... Tls. 12.
 Permat... Tls. 5 1/2
 Repah... Tls. 1.60
 Samangas... Tls. 1.17 1/2
 Seekoe... Tls. 8 1/2
 Semawang... Tls. 1.90
 Senawang... Tls. 19.
 Shanghai Klebang... Tls. 1.20
 Shanghai Malay... Tls. 9.
 S'hai Malay-Pref... Tls. 13.
 Shanghai Pahang... Tls. 1.82 1/2
 Sunda... Tls. 1.60
 Sungei Durian... Tls. 13.
 Sua Manggis... Tls. 6.50
 S'hai Kalantan... Tls. 1.
 Shanghai Seremban... Tls. 1.20
 Tanjong... Tls. 3.
 Tanah Merah... Tls. 1.17 1/2
 Tebang... Tls. 27
 Ulobri... Tls. 2
 Zianghe... Tls. 7 1/2.

Miscellaneous

C. I. and E. Lumber... Tls. 110 B.
 Culty Dairy... Tls. 10 B.
 S'hai Elec. and Aeb... 82 N.
 Shanghai Trams... Tls. 86.
 Shanghai Gas... Tls. 22 B.
 Horae Bazsar... Tls. 30
 Shanghai Mercury... Tls. 89
 S'hai Telephone... Tls. 265
 S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatechappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:—
 "The output of crude oil for November 15 was 104 tons."

Shipping Bulletin

The C. N. s.s. Shengking reports that on her last trip to Tientsin from Shanghai she experienced the worst voyage on the coast for many years. She took five days to Chefoo from Shanghai, a 60 hours journey, and on one day went only 47 miles in 24 hours, with waves running incalculably high.

A fire broke out on the British prize ship Polavon, lying in Hongkong a few days ago. It originated in the engine room, but the cause is unknown. It spread subsequently to the store and bunkers. The outbreak raged for nearly three hours and the assistance of the Fire Brigade was required. The Brigade had a difficult time and one of the firemen had the misfortune to fall down a hatch while the Brigade was at work. The place was full of smoke and some anxiety was felt for his safety. Before assistance could be sent, however, he emerged practically unhurt. The Harbor Master was present and valuable assistance was given by a Naval contingent from the Naval Dockyard. The Polavon is now the property of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, and as previously stated, she is being converted from a freighter into an oil tank steamer.

At the investigation into the circumstances which led to the stranding of the Blue Funnel freighter s.s. Ping Suey on Dassen Island on June 24, 1915, held at Cape Town, the Court attributed the casualty to error of plotting on the chart, due to carelessness, for which it considered the Master, Henry Brown, and second officer deserve censure, but although the error was attended with grave consequences they do not consider it necessary to deal with the certificates. The Court also regretted that the practice did not obtain to work out the course and distance daily by Mercator sailing, from the position obtained at noon to the position being steered for. Had this been part of the ordinary routine of the ship, the difference would have been instantly noticed, the error in plotting discovered, and the casualty avoided.

The C. M. s.s. Hsinming, which arrived in harbor yesterday, reports very bad weather both to Chefoo and Tientsin and back. She was delayed three days at Chefoo.
 The C. M. steamers Yushun, Kunming and Hsinchang have been chartered for a period of six months, and are to be employed by their charterers on the Saigon-Bangkok run. The s.s. Yushun and the s.s. Kunming have been chartered by Chinese merchants of Hongkong, whilst the Hsinchang has been chartered by a Chinese concern at Bangkok. All three vessels will leave Shanghai some time in December for their new destinations.

PLAN NEW JAPAN BANKS

The Okuma Cabinet was to place the bills of the Sino-Japanese Bank and the Bank of Manchuria and Mongolia before the 33rd session of the Imperial Diet based on the bills adopted by the Commission of Investigation of Economic Affairs, as the said bills had been rejected by the House of Peers at the 37th session of the Imperial Diet, but, as the Okuma Cabinet has resigned, the bills have been handed over to the Terauchi Cabinet. However, the Terauchi Cabinet will have to decide the fundamental policy towards China upon the return of Viscount Dr. Motono to Tokyo from Petrograd and then to decide various measures for economic developments and it does not recognise the establishment of the said two banks as urgent. The Terauchi Cabinet has, therefore, decided not to place the bills for the said two banks before the next session of the Imperial Diet.

October Rubber Outputs

The output of dry rubber, from the Permat Rubber Estate Ltd. for the month of October is 4,900 lbs.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended November 15, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$38,991.75	\$25,277.48
Loss by currency depreciation	7,385.15	7,635.74
Effective Receipts	\$31,606.60	\$20,641.60
Percentage of loss by currency depreciation	22.91	28.66
Car miles run	79,270	64,628
Passengers carried	1,545,719	1,257,929

RUSSIANS STILL CLAIM THAT POLAND IS THEIRS

Say Austro-German Proclamation Is Violation of International Convention

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 Petrograd, November 15.—Russia has protested against the proclamation issued by Austria and Germany concerning Poland, as it violates the international convention signed by the Central Powers and is, therefore, null and void. Russia reaffirms that Poland is still part of Russia.

The Polish members of the Council of the Empire and the Duma are strongly opposing the Austro-German plan, declaring that it constitutes the Prussianisation of Poland.

Russia Requests Allies

To Stop Poles' Papers

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)
 Berlin, November 14.—The Deutscher Ueberseesendienst reports: The uniform of the future Polish army shows a well arranged combination of that of the Polish soldiers who served under Napoleon I. and of the present Polish Legions. The soldiers wear the blouse of the Polish Legions and on the left sleeve the Polish eagle, exactly as in the coat-of-arms of the flags of the lances of the Polish Uhlans in Napoleon's time. They also wear the traditional confretila and the cavalry also the crapka, both with the Polish eagle.

A report from Pilsen states that the proclamation of the kingdom of Poland was announced in the prisoner camps by the commander. The Polish prisoners-of-war manifested great joy. After listening to the national anthem, they cheered the Emperor.

Reports from Copenhagen state that, according to London reports, the Russian Government has requested Britain and her other allies to put the Poles of all nationalities under control and to refuse them passports.

The newspapers report that a new bill is under consideration, by which the home auxiliary services for the army shall be organized throughout Germany. Newspapers discuss the possible details of the measure planned and add that the general considerations have not yet been completed. An organization of the factory hands is particularly planned and, at the same time, the employment of persons drawing an income without working.

A telegram from Berlin to the New York Times quotes the Sofia correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung as saying that, at the recent confidential conferences with members of the Government Party, the Bulgarian Premier, Radoslavov, characterized the situation of the Central Powers in all theaters of war as splendid. The Premier said that the resurrection of the kingdom of Poland must be regarded as a great step towards peace, the Central Powers having proved thereby that they did not desire to retain the occupied Russian territories. Moreover, it would pave the way to future good relations with Russia and would make the peace negotiations considerably less difficult. The Premier intimated that peace would not come as the result of a conference, but would probably be signed on the battlefield.

Keep Americans Away From Kut's Prisoners

London Makes Representations; Thinks Men's Condition Is Far From Satisfactory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, November 14.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. F. Hope stated that there is every reason to fear that the condition of British prisoners in Turkey is far from satisfactory. The mortality in many cases is heavy.

Mr. Hope stated that the Government has obtained information regarding 1,923 of the 12,530 prisoners taken at Kut. News of 764 others has been received privately. The Turks strenuously opposed visits by American officials to the prisoners. The British Government has recalled the attention of the United States to the extreme urgency of the case.

DRIVE AUSTRIANS BACK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 15.—An official communiqué issued today reported: We drove back five determined attacks against the salient of San Marco, east of Gorizia, with heavy loss to the enemy. The enemy heavily bombarded some exposed trenches, whereupon we evacuated them. We advanced at several points on Carso Plateau. Our aircraft successfully bombed the floating hangars at Prosecco and the pier at Trieste.

Have Great Success In Sinking U-Boats

No Difficulty in Dealing With Latest Pattern, Says Lord Crows; Blockade Tightens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
 London, November 15.—In the House of Lords, today, the Marquis of Crows stated that the Admiralty has been exceedingly successful in destroying submarines. It was a mistake to suppose that success has not been attained in dealing with those of the latest pattern. The blockade would become more and more effective as the months passed.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.

Agamemnon	Sept. 8
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Alcinous	Oct. 5
City of Manila	Oct. 19
City of Norwich	Sept. 3
Demodocus	Oct. 13
Fushimi Maru	Oct. 16
Glenogle	Sept. 8
Glenstrae	Sept. 5
Hirano Maru	Oct. 29
Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Kaga Maru	Nov. 12
Karanga	Oct. 28
Kitano Maru	Oct. 1
Knight Companion	Sept. 24
Machson	Oct. 20
Miyazaki Maru	Sept. 20
Nore	Oct. 30
Pembrokehire	Sept. 14
Pyrrhus	Nov. 10
Sardinia	Oct. 2
Tokuyama Maru	Nov. 1
Toyohashi Maru	Sept. 9

For Marseilles, etc.

Atlantic	Nov. 17
Cordillere	Oct. 20
Magellan	Nov. 3

For Bombay

Kamakura Maru	Oct. 19
Novara**	Oct. 16
Nyanza**	Nov. 13

For Vancouver, etc.

Empress of Russia	Nov. 4
Harold Dollar	Oct. 6
Monteagle	Nov. 13

For New York

Boiton Castle	Sept. 1
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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 18	5 P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	5 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	5.30 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	5.30 P.M.	Tacoma	Iwakura maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	5.30 P.M.	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	5.30 P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	K. res maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
18	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	5.30 P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tamara maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
18	5.30 P.M.	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	5.30 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
18	5.30 P.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 17	8.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
17	8.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 17	11.00	Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
17	11.00	Java Ports	Typhoon	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
17	11.00	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
17	11.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	F. & O.
17	11.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Cape	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
17	11.00	Marseilles etc.	Amazona	Fr.	Cie M. M.
17	11.00	Nagasaki, London via Suez	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line
17	11.00	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Cape	Keemun	Br.	B. & S.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Peleus	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
17	11.00	Liverpool via Cape	Phenix	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 17	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
17	4.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
17	4.00	Foochow	Haean	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	4.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 17	8.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
17	8.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
17	8.00	Foochow	Haean	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 17	8.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
17	8.00	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
17	8.00	Foochow	Haean	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
17	8.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 16	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
16	Japan	Atlantique	3502	Fr.	Cie M. M.	
16	Japan	China	1800	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
16	Cruise	Store Nordiske	586	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.	
16	Foochow	Haean	889	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
16	Chungking	Burumbet	1156	Br.	K.M.A.	
16	Tsingtao	Kobe maru	941	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
16	Daly	Holbow	1293	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
16	Chefoo	Loongwo	2868	Br.	J.M. & Co.	SHW
16	Hankow	Pengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
16	Hankow	Taiwan maru	688	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
16	Daly	Tungchow	974	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
16	Chefoo	Shengking	974	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 16	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	450	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
16	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1816	Br.	B. & S.
16	Hankow etc.	Poyang	968	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	490	Jap.	Suzuki
16	Daly	Taiwan maru	688	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Chinwangtao	Malta	3888	Br.	F. & O.
16	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	Japan	Cyclops	5702	Br.	B. & S.
16	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Nov 11	Oct. 25	Brooklyn	Am. ern.	9215	30	562	Day
Nov 11	Oct. 21	Kleano	Am. g-b.	620	8	96	Briggs
Nov 11	Oct. 14	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
Nov 11	Oct. 14	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	1391	8	159	Brobertson
Nov 11	Oct. 25	Villalobos	Am. g-b.	370	6	54	Clarke
Nov 11	Oct. 21	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	169	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Nov. 18 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, November 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3255.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. Mackenion, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NEWCHOW.—The Str. Kung-ping, Capt. J. B. Howie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered s.s. Burumbet November 19. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Suilwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Hainchang left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone with the French mail of October 15, left Saigon for Shanghai on Wednesday morning, November 15, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, the 25th instant.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Agamemnon which left Shanghai for London on September 7, arrived at her destination on November 10.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Keemun left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 15th instant, and is due here about 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinfoo (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.C. s.s. Kingsley left Tientsin for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 20th instant.

The I.C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow on Monday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dally:—Mr. H. C. Muller, Mr. E. C. Koff, Master Muller, Miss H. Bratland, Mrs. S. Muller, Mr. J. E. Ravetta, Mrs. Gauthman.

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantic from Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Cham-mont, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gibbings, Buisling Adwani, Miss Annie Smyth, Mr. Calongeski, Mr. Jal Maneek, Chanewalor, Mr. Ramroo Harmuzee, Boyee, Mr. and Mrs. Prospero and child, Mr. Burton Bernard, Mrs. Duchi, Mrs. Deboissy. From Kobe:—Mr. Crotter, Mr. Capoudas Manghammal, Mrs. Katsoka.

Per I.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Miss Nichols. From Wuhu:—Mr. F. Goddard, Mr. G. D. Gordon.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mr. Hibberd, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. Beale, and Father Rodger.

Per C.N. s.s. Shengking from Tientsin:—Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Borne and 2 children, and Adjutant Bonnet.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Karangia, Messrs. Andrew, Szigetvay and Wooley.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2768	Ger.	Carlows	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Alps	450	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Nov 15	Chinwangtao	Asuta maru	1147	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemla	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chenau	2200	Br.	B. & S.	14 D.
Nov 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	3651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Nov 11	New York	Euremedon	3561	Br.	R. & S.	HWYK
Nov 13	Hongkong	Egremont Castle	3545	Br.	Dodwell	BI
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Nov 15	Chefoo	Fenglien	1075	Br.	B. & S.	C W
Nov 2	Hongkong	Gleniffer	6021	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Nov 15	Nagasaki	Gleniffer	4877	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Nov 14	Swatow	Holbow	896	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 5	Native Customs	Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.K.	9 p
May 27	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Nov 27	Hankow	Kiangzoo	1468	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 13	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	1536	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 13	Chinwangtao	Kungshing	1742	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KMAW
Nov 14	Hankow	Kiangwah	1232	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 2	Serikow	Lian	1802	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Melba	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 18	Hankow	Melba	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
Nov 18	Hongkong	Ona	5810	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Nov 15	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1045	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 14	Wuchow	Poochi	631	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 15	Vladivostok	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
July 10	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 10	Hongkong	Sileia	6446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	WTW
Nov 14	Newchwang	Singao	1046	Br.	B. & S.	9 p
Oct 20	Hankow	Taiwan maru	1076	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDUW
Nov 14	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Nov 15	Japan	Utsunomaru	1746	Jap.	C. S. S. Co.	OWSB
Nov 11	Hankow	Whangsheng	1495	Jap.	N.Y.K.	TSKD
Nov 15	Japan	Yawata maru	159	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW

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